

DAILY REPORT

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KYODO: ZHAO ZIYANG VIEWS TIES WITH U.S., USSR

OW141257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing May 14 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Friday his nation and Japan should further strengthen their friendly relations to avoid being affected by any kind of "international diplomatic seesaw." Zhao made the statement in a meeting with visiting Japanese reporters at the Great Hall of the People here. He said Sino-Japanese cooperation should include joint development of nonferrous metals.

Zhao will arrive in Tokyo May 31 on a six-day official visit -- an event marking the 10th anniversary of Sino-Japanese diplomatic normalization in September 1972. His visit was agreed on in a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the Mexican resort of Cancun last October where a North-South summit conference was held.

While in Tokyo, the Chinese Premier will meet not only with Emperor Hirohito but Suzuki, who is expected to return Zhao's visit in September.

Zhao told the Japanese reporters he was convinced that the mutual visits would play a major role in promoting stable friendly relations between the two countries. He said China does not want any retrogression in relations with the United States but said China's position on Taiwan is unchanged. Zhao was referring to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan which have cooled relations between Beijing and Washington. China regards Taiwan as an integral province. U.S. Vice President George Bush recently visited here but apparently failed to break the deadlocked talks on the Taiwan issue.

Zhao said China would continue to fight against what he called the Soviet Union's hegemonistic expansion policy unless Moscow abandoned this policy, indicating there is a long way to go before a dialogue between the two nations can be resumed.

He said China's economy is smoothly developing and estimated this year's economic growth might top 5 percent. The premier said his government places top economic priority on energy development and expanding the nation's industrial infrastructure, including the traffic system, in the Sixth Five-Year Economic Development Program (1981-85).

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ENVIRONMENT MEETING

OW131858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, May 13 (XINHUA) -- China stressed the importance of environmental protection at a session of the U.N. environment program here today. "Environmental protection constitutes a positive factor in ensuring and promoting sustained economic growth and must be regarded as a strategic goal in the formation of a sound, long-term policy for social and economic development", said Li Jingzhao, head of the Chinese delegation to the U.N. session. He said the conference on human environment, held a decade ago in Stockholm and its declaration of human environment have pushed the protection of human environment to an entirely new stage. "The importance of the environmental issue has been widely acknowledged by the world community," he said. "Environmental pollution is no longer treated as an isolated, local phenomenon, but as a global social and economic matter. Damage to the environment caused by inappropriate development and exploitation of natural resources has been fully recognized."

Referring to the correct handling of the relationship between development and environment, Li Jingzhao pointed out that "only through the acceleration of development can solutions to environmental problems created by human or other factors be provided. Furthermore, the unjust and irrational world economic relations have imposed impediments on the enhancement of the environment as well as on development. This further bears out the need to have this old order restructured."

On the relationship between the environment and population, Li Jingzhao said: "It is a global strategic issue to effectively mitigate the great pressure on the environment arising from the dramatic growth in population." He called for human creativeness in reducing environmental damage and for a resolute family-planning practice. He further pointed out that "forest coverage is a basic indicator of a sound ecological environment." However, "natural resources in many regions of the world are still being subjected to various damage."

On agriculture, Li Jingzhao said China will continue developing its traditional farming characterized by intensive cultivation, frugal use of natural organic fertilizers and biological control of pests and diseases while making use of the achievements in modern science and technology to establish a sound agro-ecosystem.

In conclusion, Li Jingzhao said: "The present world situation is still very turbulent. Wars remained a feature of the international scene during the decade. The arms race between the two superpowers has not only wasted a great deal of wealth and natural resources, but also presents a grave threat to the peace and security of mankind. Expansionist and imperialist aggression, occupation and intervention, inflicts serious damage on the environment and natural resources." He said that "the Chinese Government, as always, favors genuine rather than false disarmament and resolutely opposes the arms race between the superpowers and activities of aggression and expansion conducted by hegemonists, big or small. We maintain that the elimination of all these is an indispensable guarantee for the protection and betterment of the environment."

MEETING VIEWS SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

OW281538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- A meeting to observe the "international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa" was held this afternoon for 200 attendees under the sponsorship of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. John Nyati Pokela, chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania attended the meeting.

Wang Bingnan, president of the association, denounced the South African regime for disregarding U.N. resolutions and declarations in recent years. "The South African regime has repeatedly launched armed incursions against its neighbors," he said. "As a result, the problems in southern Africa remain unsolved and the situation has become increasingly grave. We will continue adherence to our principle of no contact with the racist regime of South Africa. We firmly support the Namibian and Azanian people in their struggle against racial discrimination and for national liberation," he said.

Pokela reviewed the struggle against racial discrimination and the efforts to mobilize the masses since the 1959 founding of the P.A.C. "The racist regime, despite all the confrontations with the militants of our country and of Namibia, continues to be intransigent," he said. He said apartheid policies are both a threat to world peace and a crime against humanity. He called on the progressive forces of the world to close ranks and continue their struggle, responding to the U.N.'s proclamation of 1982 as the international year of mobilisation for sanctions against South Africa.

REAGAN DISCUSSES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

OW141224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 14 May 82

["U.S. President Talks to Nation on U.S. Nuclear Proposal" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, May 13 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan said here tonight that reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms "will not be short or easy work", but he still hopes to start the negotiations by the end of June. Reagan opened his prime-time news conference with a statement reviewing the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) proposal he unveiled in a Sunday.

In tonight's statement, Reagan said that he has already written President Brezhnev and instructed Secretary of State Haig to approach the Soviet Government so that the two countries can begin formal negotiations on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms at the earliest opportunity. He hoped that these negotiations can begin by the end of June and hoped to hear from Brezhnev in the near future.

In his proposal Sunday, Reagan suggested a phased reduction in strategic weapons beginning with the warheads on ballistic missiles. He proposed a one-third cut in the number of ballistic missile warheads to about 5,000.

The president noted at the news conference that a new arms agreement with the Soviet Union must be balanced, equal and verifiable, and must "increase stability and the prospects of peace". He repeated that the United States will do everything it can to bring about such an agreement. Reagan stressed at the press conference that while talking with the Soviet Union on arms reductions, the United States must reaffirm its determination to rebuild its national defenses. "The very fact that we have shown the will and are going forward on the rebuilding program is something that I think offers an inducement to the Soviet Union to come to that table and legitimately negotiate with us", he added.

Asked about the administration's position on the SALT II agreement reached by the Carter administration with the Soviet Union, Reagan said it was "the wrong course to follow" and the SALT II would allow the Russians "to just about double their present nuclear capability" and "it simply legitimizes an arms race".

On the question whether the United States will renounce the existing NATO policy under which the United States would retaliate with nuclear weapons if the Soviets attack Western Europe with conventional arms, Reagan said no useful purpose will be served in making such a declaration. Strategic nuclear weapons are "the only balance or deterrent that we have to the massive build-up of conventional arms that the Soviet Union has on the western front -- on the NATO front" the President concluded.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI RECEIVES DPRK ASSEMBLY GROUP

OW131652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Xian, May 13 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived here by special plane today in the company of Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. They were greeted at the airport by Zhang Yizhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress.

A dinner in honor of the visitors was given in the evening. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, made a toast. He praised the Korean people under President Kim Il-song for their achievements in socialist revolution and construction. Speaking of Sino-Korean friendship, he said that no matter what happens in the world, the Chinese and Korean peoples will remain united and advance together.

Delegation leader Mme. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, said that she was deeply impressed by the Chinese people's friendly feelings for the Koreans and their enthusiasm for socialism. The Korean people treasure the friendship with the Chinese people and want to do their best to consolidate and develop this friendship, she said.

Earlier today, the delegation toured a museum displaying hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated in 1974 and the Huaqing hot spring.

DPRK AWARDS PRC TECHNICIANS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

OW131328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, in the name of the Korean Central People's Committee, awarded medals to 93 Chinese technicians working in Korea at a ceremony here today. Pak Song-chol read a decree on the awards signed by President Kim Il-song.

In a cordial conversation with the Chinese technicians, Pak Song-chol expressed thanks for their contribution to Korea's construction.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL AID TO PRC -- Tokyo, 27 Apr (KYODO) -- Ebara Corp said 27 April it has contracted with the Chinese Machinery Authority to supply manufacturing techniques of pumps for use at electric power stations in China. Under the contract concluded with the China Machine Building International Corp, the Japanese pump maker will provide the largest pump plant in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, with production technique of vertical mixed flow pumps over 5 years. The equipment will be used to pump water for cooling condensers of electric power plants, which China plans to build in years ahead. Ebara is expected to train engineers from China beginning in the summer, making it possible for China to start pump production within this year, Ebara said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 27 Apr 82 OW]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN LIAONING -- At the invitation of the Liaoning provincial branch of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, a nine-member Japanese delegation for holding talks on Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation arrived in Shenyang 10 May. Headed by [Zheng-Zhong-Zhu-Dao-Fu], deputy director of the Japan Association for Promotion of International Trade, the delegation will discuss ways to promote and develop economic cooperation between Japan and China. Wang Jiyuan, vice governor of Liaoning Province, received and feted the delegation 11 May. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 May 82 SK]

RENMIN RIBAO REBUTS VIETNAM'S STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

HK131130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 6

[Article by Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342]: "Nguyen Co Thach Plays the Same Old Tricks Again"]

[Text] The Kampuchean problem is a thorn in the side of the power holders of Hanoi. Its policy of swallowing up Kampuchea has been an endless drain on the limited material and financial resources of Vietnam. This has also earned the Vietnamese authorities a bad reputation internationally. But Hanoi has stubbornly refused to carry out the UN resolution calling for this withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. It has thus become more bogged down in the quagmire without being able to extricate itself. Therefore, under unavoidable circumstances, the Vietnamese authorities have continued looking for chances to clear themselves of the Kampuchean problem and to shift the blame onto others -- thinking that this would help them to extricate themselves from their plight. What Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said to an AFP correspondent on 5 May is a case in point; and it is the most recent one.

Regardless of the most obvious fact, Nguyen Co Thach insisted that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea could not be considered "interference." He declared that if a treaty were signed with China, Vietnam would agree to withdraw all its troops. If an agreement were concluded with Thailand, Vietnam would agree to a partial withdrawal of its troops. Otherwise, Vietnam's withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea was "impossible." Nguyen Co Thach also stressed that Kampuchea should be allowed to "vacate" its seat at the UN General Assembly this year. According to him, this would create an atmosphere of "relative calm." All the wild talk of the power holders of Hanoi was only prompted by a desire to divert attention and shift the blame for their refusal to withdraw troops from Kampuchea onto others.

On his recently concluded European trip, Nguyen Co Thach kept defending the fact that Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea -- in an attempt to win others' sympathy and support. He was disappointed; being greeted everywhere with various gestures of indifference and various refutations. The Belgian minister of foreign affairs insisted that Vietnam should immediately withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The Swedish minister of foreign affairs held the view that the Vietnamese troops' continued presence in Kampuchea was "an obvious violation of international law." Even France, in which Vietnam had placed great hopes, did not back up the Vietnamese troops' stay in Kampuchea. This clearly shows that all that the Vietnamese authorities have done concerning the Kampuchean problem is highly unpopular with people.

There have been relatively heated exchanges on the problem of Kampuchea's UN seat at the UN General Assembly in the past several years. Acting in collusion with Soviet hegemonism, the Vietnamese authorities have tried various plots in a vain attempt to exclude Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations and to dislodge it from its seat in order to pave the way for imposing the Heng Samrin regime in the United Nations. However, every plot by the great and small hegemonists, that is by the Soviets and the Vietnamese, has gone completely bankrupt. Just as Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Sawetsila pointed out a few days ago in refuting Nguyen Co Thach's fallacy, the Vietnamese have repeated this demand every year, but Democratic Kampuchea has won ever-greater support at the United Nations.

Supporting Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat at the United Nations is basically an important aspect of the effort to resist the great and small hegemonists and to uphold peace in Southeast Asia and even in the world.

Now, the Vietnamese authorities have refused to carry out the UN resolution and even wildly claimed that they could not withdraw their troops from Vietnam. Under these circumstances, if Kampuchea is allowed to "vacate" its seat at the United Nations, that will smack of admitting the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea as a fait accompli and will mean encouragement for the aggressors. This can never be tolerated by all people who love peace and uphold justice.

That Nguyen Co Thach links Vietnam's withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea with the signing of a treaty with China and the conclusion of an agreement with Thailand is both absurd and ridiculous. The key to the solution of the Kampuchean problem lies in the immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach has fabricated lies as excuses for the Vietnamese troops' continuous stay in Kampuchea -- lies about the so-called "threat of China," which basically does not exist; about the need for Thailand to assume certain obligations; and so forth. This only shows clearly that the Hanoi power holders are still clinging to their own views and continuously holding out against the great majority of UN member nations. They simply think nothing of the resolution adopted at the United Nations calling for Vietnam's withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach's attempt to use such nonsense in defense of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea can deceive no one.

DK SCORES SRV CHEMICAL WARFARE AT UN MEETING

OW131912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Chan Youran from Democratic Kampuchea, speaking at a plenary session of the governing council of the U.N. environment program here today, condemned Vietnam for its aggression and racial extermination in Kampuchea.

Chan Youran said that the invasion and occupation of Democratic Kampuchea by Vietnam has caused untold suffering to the Kampuchean people and serious damage to the resources and environment in the country.

He noted that more than 2.5 million Kampucheans have been killed either by conventional weapons, or by chemical and biological weapons or by starvation created by the Vietnamese occupiers. In addition to toxic gas, the Vietnamese occupiers are using lethal mycotoxins and trichothecene-based agent provided by the Soviet Union, he said. Besides, hundreds of thousands of the Kampuchean people have become refugees in Thailand to escape massacres, he added.

He stressed that "this war is part and parcel of the regional expansionist strategy of Vietnam." He further pointed out: "It is Moscow which supports the expansionist ambition of Hanoi in Southeast Asia.... Without the six million dollars aid provided daily by the Soviet Union, Vietnam alone has no possibility to carry out its policy in Kampuchea."

"The people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, are waging a valiant struggle to ensure their own survival and to recover their independence and freedom," he said.

Chan Youran appealed to the international community to continue to strengthen their support for and solidarity with the Kampuchean people, and to demand that Vietnam put an end to its aggressive war in Kampuchea and withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people could determine freely their own destiny through free elections under the United Nations' supervision.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER HOSTS DINNER IN BEIJING

OW131546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Mrs Sawetsila gave a farewell dinner at the Royal Embassy of Thailand here this evening. Among the Chinese guests attending the dinner were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and his wife; Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health; and Fan Jin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress.

Huang Hua and Sitthi chatted about Sino-Thai friendship over dinner.

Envoys or representatives of the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore to China were present. Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuanon and his wife were also present.

Yesterday, Minister and Mrs Sitthi Sawetsila and their party, in the company of Huang Hua, toured Chengde, a former imperial mountain resort 250 kilometers away from Beijing. The distinguished Thai guests are leaving for home tomorrow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRESIDENT PEREIRA

Zhao, Pereira Hold Talks

OW131518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks this afternoon with Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1437 GMT on 13 May transmits a similar report which adds the following sentence: "The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere."] The two leaders discussed their own political and economic situations, bilateral relations and a number of international issues.

Zhao Ziyang praised the Cape Verde Government for pursuing nonalignment and for safeguarding African unity. Outlining China's foreign policy, he said it is guided by two principles: maintaining unity among Third-World countries and firm opposition to hegemonism with a view to safeguarding world peace. Zhao Ziyang said China, a developing socialist state, will unswervingly strengthen its unity with other Third-World countries. China regards economic and technical cooperation with the Third World, South-South cooperation, as its main emphasis in all international economic and technical cooperation.

Discussing disputes in the Third World, he said they are caused by both historical reasons and superpower interference. The Chinese Government, he said, has always maintained disputes should be settled by the countries involved through peaceful consultation and free from outside interference. They should be careful their disputes do not escalate and are not exploited by the superpowers.

Speaking of Sino-Cape Verde relations, he said their views are close to each other. He reiterated the Chinese Government's support for African countries and peoples in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism.

Pereira said Cape Verde's foreign policy is strict neutrality and nonalignment. "We want friendship with all others under the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit" he said. He said he and his colleagues have come to China as a delegation from an independent and free country. The Cape Verde people have received selfless support from the Chinese people from the beginning. "This is the Chinese people's glorious contribution to the progressive cause," he said. He hoped cooperation between his country and China would develop continuously in all fields in the years to come.

Taking part for Cape Verde were Silvino Manuel da Luz, minister of foreign affairs, and Julio Cesar de Carvalho, minister of the interior. For the Chinese were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; Liu Huaqing, deputy-chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Chinese Ambassador to Cape Verde Liu Yingxian.

Zhao, Pereira Address Banquet

OW131638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet for Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde, in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Zhao Ziyang said: "At a time when the superpowers are contending for hegemony and the world is becoming more and more turbulent, your country persists in neutrality and non-alignment, upholds African unity, opposes foreign interference and defends national sovereignty. We appreciate and support your just stand." "The Chinese Government has always believed countries, big or small, must be equal in international affairs. No big powers or foreign influence should be allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries," he said. "We oppose any big country bullying any smaller one, any powerful country oppressing a weaker, any rich country exploiting a poorer. China, as a member of the Third World, is willing to stand with the Third World and all justice-upholding countries and peoples in the effort to oppose superpower aggression and expansion, oppression and exploitation, and safeguard world peace," he said.

The Chinese premier said he admired Cape Verde's determined efforts, under the leadership of Pereira, to mobilize the people to overcome difficulties and build the country. He said Pereira's visit will deepen mutual understanding and further the friendship between the two countries.

Pereira said Cape Verde's policy of strict nonalignment has won international support. "Though strong powers intend to order people about in the international community, and an economically and militarily weak nation like ours is confronted with various dangers, we pursue domestic and foreign policies based on independent action and ideology," he said. "We support opposition to all forms of hegemony, colonialism, imperialism and racism," he said.

Referring to Africa, Pereira said: "Despite all the schemes of delay and sabotage, African people will win independence for Namibia, helping to eliminate racial oppression and discrimination and bringing about a society of racial harmony in southern Africa, exploring the huge potential of the continent and helping it to grow stronger."

The president said South-South cooperation is the essential condition for world peace and the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order has become the task of first importance for the Third World.

Speaking of China, Pereira said: "We have been following the sustained efforts to stabilize Chinese society. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1606 GMT on 13 May carries a similar report which rephrases the preceding passage as follows: "Pereira highly evaluated the Chinese people's achievements in all fields."] "Such efforts have succeeded in breaking the 20-year blockade against the People's Republic. This is a victory for all oppressed peoples." [The XINHUA Domestic version adds the following sentence: "Pereira expressed satisfaction with the development of Cape Verde-PRC friendly relations."] Discussing Sino-Cape Verde relations, he said his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang had been fruitful. He hoped the friendship between the two peoples would continue to develop.

[The XINHUA Domestic version adds the following sentences at this point: "During the banquet, the host and guests frequently proposed toasts to each other. A military band played the anthems of China and Cape Verde."] Among those present were Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; State Councillor Ji Pengfei; and Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS TRADE, ECONOMIC CRIME

HK131321 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Opening Up to the Outside World and Hitting at Economic Criminal Activities"]

[Text] Following the deepening of the struggle to hit at economic criminal activities, many shocking facts about the crimes have caused certain comrades to doubt the correctness of the policy of opening up to the outside world; and some other comrades are worried whether the development of this struggle might affect the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world. The "Decision of the CCP Central Committee and State Council on Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" has made a brilliant exposition on this question. Seriously studying and persistently carrying out the "decision" is extremely important for maintaining the policy of opening up to the outside world and ensuring the development of the cause of China's socialist modernization.

Practicing an economic policy of opening up to the outside world in order to increase China's ability to rely on its own efforts was one of the major policy decisions taken by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The practice of the past few years has proven that the orientation in practicing this policy is completely correct and the achievements gained outweigh anything else.

None of the economically developed countries in the world today achieved modernization while practicing a closed-door policy. And China too must learn how to use two kinds of resources in order to modernize as quickly as possible -- domestic and external resources, opening up two markets -- and organize our ability in domestic construction and in developing external economic ties, so as to organically integrate relying on our own efforts with opening up to the outside world.

We have imported some foreign investment since instituting the policy of opening up to the outside world, and this has played a positive role in strengthening construction in weak links in the national economy and promoting the technical improvement of old enterprises; we have established a number of Sino-foreign jointly managed or cooperatively managed enterprises, and made progress in cooperation in exploiting our oil resources; great success has been gained in the work of importing advanced technology and management experiences suited to our country; and an excellent start has been made in arranging engineering contracts for foreign countries and exporting technology and labor. The policy of opening up to the outside world has also stimulated the development of our export trade. World trade rose only slightly in 1981 compared with 1980, yet China's exports recorded a big increase, and there was also a change in the structure of our export commodities, with the proportion of industrial finished goods exceeding that of primary products. These facts cannot be ignored.

Of course there is another aspect of the situation. Due to lack of experience, we have imported certain equipment that should not have been imported; and we struck some deals that are not worthwhile because we do not know how to do business. These things too cannot be ignored; we must continually sum up experiences and improve matters. And in the wake of the practice of the policy of opening up to the outside world, there has indeed been an increase in illegal and criminal activities such as smuggling and peddling contraband, engaging in bribery and corruption, speculation, swindling, and so on. Ignoring the existence of this latter aspect will not only damage the state's economic interests to a great extent but will also enable capitalist ideology to run rampant, ruin some cadres and even cause more serious consequences.

The struggle between corruption by capitalist ideology and socialist ideological opposition to corruption is a protracted one. We entered the new historical period of practicing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy under the conditions of bad party work style, lax discipline, and many problems in ideology, politics, organization, and work style, which were caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." These things have made the anticorruption struggle still more intense. Comrade Mao Zedong said before the founding of the state, the enemy's arms have not vanquished us, but the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie might be able to defeat the weak-willed ones in our ranks. In the current struggle between corruption and opposition to corruption, some of the cadres hit by sugar-coated bullets rose to power by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and "rebellious," but there are also a very small number of old comrades. These old comrades were not vanquished by enemy arms in the past, nor were they overcome by suppression by the "gang of four," nor could violence done by counterrevolutionaries outside or inside the party conquer them. But does it not make people awake with a start that they have been hit by capitalist sugar-coated bullets in our exchanges with international capital in recent years?

The CCP Central Committee is very resolved. By resolutely hitting at criminal activities in the economic field, we can save many people, promptly purge the corrupt and degenerate element from the body of the party and state and preserve party purity, so as to provide a powerful guarantee for the victorious development of our party's cause and to truly achieve the original aim of opening up to the outside world. It is worth drawing on the experiences of history in this respect.

Russia put into effect the concession system after the October Revolution. In economic relations, this system was a kind of state capitalism, and a kind of contract drawn up between the Soviet regime and foreign capitalists.

In accordance with this kind of contract, the Soviet regime handed a certain number of plants, raw materials, mines and other means of production to the capitalists who then, as the other party of the contract or the hirers, promoted production with the socialist means of production. They made profits with their capital and gave part of their products to the Soviet state. On the one hand, Lenin pointed out: "If we are not good at implementing the policy of concession or absorbing foreign capital with enterprises run under the concession system, we will not be able to talk about adopting serious and practical measures to improve our economic situation"; on the other hand, he stressed: "Undoubtedly, each concession means a new war. However, it is war waged in another field, that is to say, in the economic field." Lenin also added: "Concession does not mean peace but war. But it is a war which brings about more benefits to us." In accordance with Lenin's view, it was necessary to contact the international capitalists in order to speed up socialist economic construction in the Soviet state. However, such contacts embody serious struggles.

Today, we must still work in accordance with Lenin's views. The idea of struggling in isolation and refusing to get in touch with international capitalists is wrong. On the other hand, while making contact with international capitalists, it is also wrong to think and act, neglecting and abandoning the necessary struggles. That is to say, we must simultaneously make contact and struggle.

Of course, in making contact with foreign nations and waging our anticorruption struggle, we must carry out specific analysis of those international capitalists with whom we get in touch and the Hong Kong and Macao industrialists. It is unquestionable that all capitalists seek profits. The question is that it is necessary to distinguish between two different situations. The first one is to do business by means of proper procedures. No matter whether agreements on the conditions can be made or not, we welcome such businessmen and treat them politely. In addition, we implement the policy of equality and mutual benefit in dealing with capitalists with whom we can cooperate.

The only question here is whether or not we can do business and there is no problem of resisting and opposing corruption. However, the other situation is that some people adopt improper measures such as smuggling, peddling drugs, corruption and deception to do business. These people infringe upon the rights and interests of the Chinese people and should be resolutely boycotted by us.

Dealing blows at serious crimes in the economic field under the circumstances of upholding the policy of opening up to the outside world and persisting in opposing corruption is a very complicated and tough task. This demands that our comrades greatly raise their level of ideology, policy and leadership. They must, on the one hand, deeply understand the strategic significance of the policy of opening up to the outside world as far as economics is concerned and dare to open up new prospects, and on the other hand, they must pay meticulous attention to the new and complicated environment which confronts us in the course of opening up to the outside world. They must be good at mastering skills and promptly discovering and overcoming various negative phenomena which seriously undermine our cause and particularly the negative phenomena existing inside the party and among the party cadres. Both these aspects are indispensable. We must do a good job of both of them or else our work will be delayed and our cause will be hindered.

Our country's socialist modernization is in a crucial situation at present. Whether or not we can do a good job of various types of construction in the coming few years, including promoting foreign economic relations and opening up new prospects, is of critical significance to our country's development in the next 10 to 20 years. We believe that under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee, our people will definitely solve the new problems posed by history, enabling our country's modernization drive to incessantly advance toward the socialist orientation.

COMMENTATOR ON RURAL ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK130814 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Attack Economic Crimes, Operate Commune and Brigade Enterprises Well"]

[Text] Chen Deyuan, a purchasing agent of a garment factory in Hongqi brigade, Wujiang County, Jiangsu Province, has committed, under the cover of the brigade's enterprise, the crimes of bribing cadres and conducting speculative trade to obtain windfall profits. He has been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment according to the law. It is absolutely necessary to mete out legal punishment to those people who have wormed their way into the commune and brigade enterprises to conduct criminal activities and have thus seriously harmed the interests of the state and the collective.

Recently, quite a large number of economic criminal activities that have been exposed in various areas have involved commune and brigade enterprises. This is a problem we should pay attention to. During the past few years, the commune and brigade enterprises have developed rapidly and have achieved great results. Last year, the number of commune and brigade enterprises throughout the country rose to more than 1.3 million and these enterprises employed a total of 30 million people, which was 10 percent of the total labor force in our rural areas. The total industrial output value of commune and brigade enterprises amounted to more than 54 billion yuan, which constituted about 10 percent of the total industrial output value of the whole country. The development of commune and brigade enterprises has made significant contributions to developing the national economy, making the markets prosper and improving the people's livelihood. The role it has played in developing agriculture is even more obvious. However, we should not neglect the fact that in quite a large number of commune and brigade enterprises different degrees of unhealthy trends have arisen. Some evildoers have taken advantage of opportunities to worm their way into our commune and brigade enterprises and used the commune and brigade collective economy as a cover to wantonly carry out various kinds of illegal activities including speculation, graft, embezzlement, and obtaining material gains by bribing or cheating cadres.

What has happened in the Hongqi garment factory is precisely an example of this. Under the control of the criminal Chen Deyuan, this factory became entirely divorced from the correct orientation of the development of commune and brigade enterprises. It did not undertake proper production, but illegally bought up various kinds of textiles for which there is a state monopoly on purchasing and marketing and resold them at higher prices. By this means alone, the factory earned an illegal profit of nearly 180,000 yuan in less than 1 year and Chen Deyuan got 17,000 yuan of this profit. These economic criminal activities have not only disturbed the economic order of society and encouraged the unhealthy trends in our society but also harmed the commune and brigade enterprises. Therefore, punishing these criminals according to the law is the common desire of all the cadres and commune members in commune and brigade enterprises.

Some people worry that perhaps the crackdown on serious economic criminal activities in commune and brigade enterprises may discredit these enterprises and thus hinder their development. There are no grounds for such a worry. The materials gathered in some investigations have proved that in most of our commune and brigade enterprises, the economic activities are normal or basically normal and the unhealthy practices that have been found in their economic activities will be corrected later in the process of overhauling and reorganizing these enterprises. In the CCP Central Committee's and the State Council's "Decision on Dealing Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" it is stated that "generally speaking, except for a few unhealthy practices that constitute serious crimes, the unhealthy practices in the relationships between rural commune and brigade enterprises and urban industrial and commercial enterprises should be corrected later in the course of overhauling and reorganizing commune and brigade enterprises and in strengthening the administration of industry and commerce and the administration of materials and goods." As for the handful of people who have committed serious crimes, they are precisely the people who have brought discredit to the commune and brigade enterprises. Allowing these people to continue to carry out illegal activities under the cover of the collective economy means disaster for the commune and enterprises. Cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field is aimed at clearing away obstacles, promoting the development of agricultural and industrial production and speeding up the progress of the four modernizations. After punishing serious crimes and overcoming unhealthy practices in our commune and brigade enterprises, people will surely have more confidence in these enterprises.

Economic criminal activities and unhealthy practices in our commune and brigade enterprises are the evil aftermath of the decade of chaos in the economic field and they are closely related with the unhealthy trends in the society. Some actual difficulties and laxity of management in some commune and brigade enterprises have also contributed to the occurrence of unhealthy practices there. Therefore, we should make a concrete analysis and attach utmost importance to making a clear distinction between economic criminal activities and unhealthy practices. Some people have a poor understanding of how things stand in our commune and brigade enterprises, and do not know how to distinguish the major aspects from the secondary ones. As soon as they find any problems, they deal blows at the commune and brigade enterprises or even denounce all commune and brigade enterprises. This is neither just nor correct.

Our commune and brigade enterprises have made and will continue to make great contributions to the development of our national economy. Under the present conditions in our country, commune and brigade enterprises are not something we can dispense with, but are something we should take good care to run well and to further healthily develop. In order to run our commune and brigade enterprises satisfactorily, we should, on the one hand, crack down on serious economic criminal activities and overcome unhealthy practices, and on the other hand, conscientiously help them to solve a number of urgent actual problems that need to be solved immediately.

For example, we should do our best to include the production, purchasing, marketing and transportation of goods of the commune and brigade enterprises in our planning at all levels. Then these enterprises will have constant supply of materials, their production will be carried out in a planned manner and the transportation and marketing of their products will be facilitated. If all these can be carried out in a proper way, no one will resort to dishonest methods. Some units that have materials, goods and power often fleece the commune and brigade enterprises. This malpractice must be resolutely corrected. Lack of competent cadres and weak accounting and management systems are common problems in nearly all the commune and brigade enterprises. This provides loopholes for a few evildoers to take advantage of. The leading organizations should help these enterprises to promptly establish sound and strict accounting systems and to train a number of accounting workers who strictly adhere to principles and are well skilled. As for those enterprises where a fairly large number of problems have been found we should send people to audit their accounts and inventory their stocks. We should solve the problems one by one in an orderly manner and should resolutely refuse to engage in any mass movements. However, we should adhere to the mass line and persist in carrying out investigations and study so as to probe these problems fully.

We are sure that after the crackdown on economic criminal activities and the correction of unhealthy practices, our commune and brigade enterprises will be able to make new and healthier progress.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES IMPROVING ACCOUNTING WORK

HK140325 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Streamlining Can Release Financial Resources"]

[Text] Streamlining can release financial resources. To release financial resources through streamlining is an important aspect in the economic readjustment, which cannot be neglected. Recently, the State Council decided that state enterprises should spend 2 or 3 years on overall readjustment. Industry, commerce, communications and large, medium-sized and small enterprises should assign the readjustment of financial and accounting work an important position and regard it as an important factor in streamlining enterprises.

The management of enterprise finance and accounting is an important component part of the management and administration of enterprises. Higher management levels and better economic returns are closely connected with sound financial and accounting work. For a long time in the past, there were some objective reasons which accounted for the backwardness of our economic management. Subjectively speaking, such a situation was also connected with the guiding thought of some departments which paid more attention to production than to financial work. "Some people are unaware of how things stand despite their great determination, whereas some other people are full of ideas but do not know the true state of affairs." Such blindness in economic management was a specific manifestation of our neglecting financial and accounting work. Certain mistakes and miscalculations and poor economic returns in our economic work were attributed to a great extent to the lack of realizing the need to maintain accurate accounts and the negligence of business accounting and economic returns. Over the past 30 years or so since the founding of new China, both positive and negative experiences have taught us that while carrying out economic construction, we should not weaken financial and accounting work. Instead, we should strengthen it. We should not neglect accountants and financial workers. Just like engineers and technical personnel, we should think highly of them. If we fail to exert major efforts to readjust the financial and accounting work of enterprises, the so-called improvement of management and administration and the enhancement of economic returns will amount to nothing but empty talk.

In recent years, our country has made great efforts to readjust the economy and reform the financial system. At the same time, it has reissued the "regulations on functions and powers of accounting workers" and adopted a series of measures to strengthen financial and accounting work. However, in a number of enterprises, financial and accounting work is still a weak link in their economic management. Things such as ambiguous accounts, unawareness of enterprise property, inaccurate cost accounting, low economic returns and so forth have occurred widely. Unhealthy tendencies such as violating financial discipline, practicing fraud, engaging in malpractices for selfish ends, tax evasion, intercepting profits returned to the state and so forth have spread to a number of areas and enterprises. The situation of backwardness in management, laxness in discipline and ineffectiveness in supervision has not only led to a heavy loss of state revenue, but also opened the gates wide to embezzlement, theft, speculation and waste of financial resources. Therefore, devoting major efforts to readjust financial resources. Therefore, devoting major efforts to readjust financial and accounting work of the enterprises is a matter of tremendous significance for carrying out the struggle against the corrosion of capitalist ideas and dealing blows at criminal acts of violating the law in the economic field.

It is absolutely necessary to reform the financial system, confer certain business competence on the enterprises and provide staff members and workers of the enterprises with certain economic interests so that powers, responsibilities and interests will be effectively combined. However, the enterprises should perform their economic duties and fulfill their due obligations to the state. They should also see things from an all-round point of view, do things strictly in accordance with the plans and stipulations of the state, pay taxes and turn over profits to the state in full and without any delay, and resolutely stop various acts of employing dishonest practices to harm the interests of the state.

Strengthening financial and accounting work and effectively readjusting it is an important aspect of our work of forming a good habit of diligence and frugality, opposing waste and combating corrosion. To accomplish the tasks, financial and accounting workers should be bold in upholding principles and resolutely fighting against all acts which violate the system, law and discipline. Apart from that, they should promote financial democracy and accept the supervision of the masses.

In socialist construction, we should pursue economic accounting, fully utilize manpower and facilities and do our best to improve labor organizations, management and administration and save all human and material resources that can be saved so as to reduce production costs and increase financial accumulation of the state and the income of enterprises and individuals. In a word, we should attach importance to economic returns. To do so, we should master accounting work and be good at meticulous calculations and strict budgeting so that we can carry out our socialist construction more effectively.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CENTRALIZATION, DECENTRALIZATION

HK130916 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 2

[Article by Li Zhisheng [2621 2535 4141]: "Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Centralization and Decentralization" -- On an Important Problem in Reforming the Economic System"]

[Text] The problem of reforming the economic management system was raised by the central authorities after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Prior to this, the main disadvantages of our economic management system were overcentralization and rigidity. Since the power of the localities and the decisionmaking power of the production units were enlarged in the reforms of the past few years, this disadvantage has, to a certain extent, been overcome. Of course, there are still quite a few problems in this respect which need to be further resolved. However, we must also pay attention to a new tendency which has emerged in our practice. This is, the tendency toward departmentalism, decentralism and the trend of liberalization, which was pointed out by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the recent national conference on industrial and communications work.

The main expressions of this tendency are: Some localities and units do not act in accordance with state planning, seeking collective or even private interests at the expense of the state. In dealing with relations between localities and enterprises, they do not take the interests of others into account and even shift their own troubles onto others to benefit themselves. In dealing with foreign relations, instead of implementing the policy of making concerted efforts and cooperating with each other in foreign affairs, they have tried to do each other in and have thus profited the foreigners. Obviously, departmentalism and decentralism, which disregard state planning and state leadership, are harmful to our socialist construction and the reform of our systems.

A socialist economy is a planned economy. The lifelines of our national economy are under state control. Both in the processes of production, circulation, distribution and consumption of the whole society, or in capital construction which concerns the national economy and the people's livelihood, it is indispensable to have close cooperation between various localities, departments and units, as well as centralized and unified leadership and guidance and relevant suitable policies, laws and regulations. At present, however, there are many problems in this respect and some of them are very serious. It was pointed out recently by the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Supplies that in 1982, because some enterprises have reserved more steel, timber and cement, which are under state unified allocation, for the purpose of selling, exporting or using them, supplies of state-allotted goods and materials have become even more insufficient and the contradiction between supply and demand has been sharpened. In the purchase of agricultural products, because some localities and production units have not fulfilled the production tasks set by the state, the proportion of state-allotted purchases has been reduced and the state allocation of many agricultural and sideline products, which are in short supply, has been reduced by a big margin. At the same time, the self-marketed portion has continuously been enlarged. In carrying out the state plan for planting crops, some localities and production units have, without regard to the state plan, reduced the areas sown to grain while expanding the areas sown to tobacco, rape and other industrial crops. In short, the output of state-planned products is decreasing and the products not subject to planning are increasing. As a result, regulation by market mechanism is counteracting the planned economy.

In order to adhere to the principle of ensuring that the planned economy plays the major role and market regulation the supplementary role, it is necessary for the state to formulate a plan for the production and distribution of major industrial and agricultural products, and the main part of some important products. That is to say, the production in major enterprises of the national economy and the production of major products which greatly concerns the national economy and the people's livelihood must be conducted strictly in accordance with the state plan. For a variety of small commodities, which are produced by many separate small enterprises and individual laborers, production can be conducted in accordance with the demands and changes of the market within the limits permitted by the state. Of course, regulation by market mechanism must be guided by state planning so that its role can be brought into play. The relationship between the planned economy and regulation by market mechanism is, in fact, the relationship between the "large plan and small freedoms," and between centralization and decentralization, as we have often said. So, handling the relationship between the planned economy and regulation by market mechanism is an important problem in correctly handling the relationship between centralization and decentralization in our economic construction.

Why are some comrades not able to correctly handle the relationship between centralization and decentralization? Why do they often one-sidedly stress centralization or decentralization, or end up deviating in another direction when correcting a deviation? One of the main reasons is the one-sidedness in their thinking; that is, while stressing the importance of centralization, they overlook or forget the necessity of decentralization, or vice versa. One-sidedness has made us suffer for a long time. We must overcome it in handling the relationship between centralization and decentralization and guard against a new deviation occurring when correcting a deviation.

It is an extremely important matter in the reform of our systems to correctly handle the relationship between centralization and decentralization and the relationship between partial and local interests and the interests of the whole. It is appropriate to say that in the reform of our systems, only when the relationship between centralization and decentralization and the relationship between partial and local interests and the interests of the whole are taken into account, can the enthusiasm of various departments be brought into full play and can socialist construction develop smoothly. Although we have gained some experience over the past 30-odd years in handling the relationship between centralization and decentralization, it has not been enough and it is yet to be fully improved upon. We have even less experience in the handling of the relationship between the state and enterprises. For this reason, we must continue to make great efforts and sum up new experiences in the practice of reforming our systems so that we can truly and gradually solve this problem in our management system.

FURTHER ON DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

Democracy, Legal System

HK140743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Shangzhou [1728 1424 7763]: "New Development of Socialist Democracy and Legal System"]

[Text] The Fifth NPC Standing Committee has published the "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC" for discussion by people of all nationalities throughout the country. This is a great event in the political life of the people of our country. Article 1 of the general principles of the draft provides: "The PRC is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." Article 2 provides: "All power in the PRC belongs to the people." "The organs through which the people exercise state power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels." "The people have the right to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms through various channels according to law." Our state and political systems and the principle that the people are the masters in various aspects of the state's life and social life have been defined in the form of the articles of the constitution. This is a summation of the practical experience of the people's democratic dictatorship in the 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC and is an important indication that socialist democracy and the socialist legal system have been further developed in our country.

By perfecting our socialist democracy and turning it into a system and law, the draft has summed up both the positive and negative experiences in the past 30 years and more, and has revised and developed some of the principles and provisions of the three Constitutions of 1954, 1975 and 1978. This is a genuine record of the development of socialist democracy since the downfall of the "gang of four." From many articles of the draft of the revised constitution we can see that there are at least three special features in the provisions on democracy and the legal system in the "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC."

First, the citizen's rights and obligations as stipulated by the constitution and the law have been raised to an important position. Ours is a socialist country. Within the scope of the socialist system, the people naturally should, in line with the stipulations of the constitution and law, enjoy various basic rights and abide by the obligations as stipulated by the constitution and the law. Otherwise, it would be impossible to reflect the fundamental principle that "all power belongs to the people." Socialist democracy is a democracy of the new type. It belongs to the people of our country who account for the overwhelming majority of the population. Within the people, the rights and obligations of the citizens are closely linked together and are inseparable from one another. The draft of the revised constitution of our country explicitly defines the various basic rights and obligations enjoyed by the citizens of our country in the 22 articles of an entire chapter.

These basic rights and obligations have been defined in the light of the actual situation in our country. Being provided with a material foundation, the basic rights of citizens in our country can be exercised; the broad masses of people will also be able to conscientiously abide by the various obligations the citizens of our country should abide by. In summing up the experience of the gradual development of our socialist democracy in the past 30 years and more, especially the bitter lesson of socialist democracy being wantonly trampled on during the period when the "gang of four" usurped power, the draft has changed the methods of writing the previous constitutions by placing the basic rights and obligations of citizens in Chapter Two so that it can closely link up with some of the principles on the people being the masters of their own affairs in the General Principles and by placing the state structure in Chapter Three so as to stress and highlight the rights and obligations of citizens. This proceeds from the basic viewpoint that our socialist state structure is set up entirely for the interests of the people. By raising the provisions on ensuring the legal rights of citizens to such a position, and stressing the obligations of citizens, the draft has accurately recorded and affirmed the lofty status of the Chinese people as the masters of their own affairs in a socialist country. This is an important feature of the draft in the development of socialist democracy.

Second, the draft clearly defines that the people have the right to manage various aspects of state and social affairs in various forms through various channels according to law. Since all power belongs to the people in our country, it is necessary to let the people really enjoy the right of being the masters of their own affairs in various aspects of state and social life. In section III, article 2 of the draft it is provided that according to law the people, in addition to the right to manage state affairs in various forms through various channels, also have the right to manage economic and cultural undertakings and various aspects of social affairs in various forms through various channels. For example, according to the provisions of articles 18 and 19, staff and workers of a state-run enterprise and laborers in a collective economic organization practice democratic management of their own units. Take another example. According to the provision of article 113, in various social affairs and in numerous urban and rural collective economic organizations, the people of our country have the right to organize and join mass organizations of self-government at the basic level, such as neighborhood committees and village committees, and the people's mediation committees, public security committees and public health committees set up by the neighborhood committees and village committees, to handle public affairs and public welfare in their respective residential districts. In brief, the draft explicitly stipulates that in all these aspects, the citizens of our country have extensive democratic rights as prescribed by the Constitution and the law. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," in the actual life of our country, the scope of the democratic rights enjoyed by the people has been further expanded. The stipulations of this aspect in the draft are also an accurate record of the development of socialist democracy up to the present stage.

Third, the system of the people's congresses has been strengthened and the functions and powers of the National People's Congress Standing Committee have been expanded. In our country, the organs through which the people exercise state power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels. The resolution on setting up standing committees in the local people's congresses above the county level approved at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC in 1979 has enabled the people to strengthen management of and supervision over state organs at various levels through the deputies, people's congresses and their standing committees elected by them. The draft has accurately recorded the achievements in this respect and, on this basis, further strengthened the system of the people's congresses and expanded the scope of the right of the people to manage state affairs. This is chiefly reflected in: first, the basis for the people's deputies to exercise their functions and powers has been strengthened.

In addition to restoring the stipulation (article 73) in the 1954 Constitution that no deputy to the NPC may be arrested or put on trial on criminal charges without the consent of the presidium of the NPC or its Standing Committee and retaining the stipulation (article 72) in the 1978 Constitution that deputies to the NPC have the right to address inquiries to the state organizations and that the organizations being questioned are under obligation to answer, a new stipulation (article 74) has been added that deputies to the NPC shall not be subject to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings. Second, the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee have been expanded in order to make up for the drawback of the NPC having an excessive number of deputies and limited time for discussion. First of all, it has been explicitly stipulated in the draft that the NPC and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state and make laws and decrees (article 55). In the three Constitutions of 1954, 1975 and 1978, the NPC Standing Committee only has the authority to explain the law and make decrees. The NPC alone has the power to make laws. The current stipulation proceeds from the actual needs of the people at present. It is necessary for us to develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. Expanding the legislative power of the NPC Standing Committee is advantageous to the smooth progress of the enormous legislative work and the effective exercise of the people's right to manage state affairs. Second, the NPC as well as its Standing Committee will be turned further into an organ that controls state power. In this respect, the draft has restored and developed the principle and stipulation of the 1954 Constitution on setting up various special committees by explicitly stipulating that, under the leadership of the NPC Standing Committee, in addition to a nationalities committee and a legal committee, it is also necessary to establish a financial and economic committee, an education and science committee, a foreign affairs committee and other special committees as deemed necessary in order to examine and draft relevant motions (article 69). Furthermore, the draft has also restored a stipulation of the 1954 Constitution, that is, the NPC and its Standing Committee, when it is deemed necessary, may organize investigation committees on specific questions and, in the course of an investigation by an investigation committee, all relevant state organs, social organizations and citizens are under obligation to provide necessary materials to the committee (article 70). These are the three important features of the draft in developing socialist democracy.

The draft of the revised constitution has, from the angle of strengthening the socialist legal system, accurately recorded and affirmed some of the new developments in socialist democracy in our country to enable socialist democracy in our country to make a step forward in the direction of systematization and legalization. It will certainly enjoy the enthusiastic support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Taiwan Democratic League

OW081335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA) -- Council members of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League currently in Beijing held a meeting today to discuss the draft constitution.

Cai Xiao, chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and member of the national constitutional revision committee, said: The NPC Standing Committee has decided to make public the draft constitution for discussion by the people throughout the country. This is a major event in the political life of the people of our country and is of far-reaching historical importance and vital immediate significance. He added: The draft constitution, which is a revised constitution based on the development of our state work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee with the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" as a guide, sums up the more than 30 years of experience in our socialist revolution and construction. It is a rather complete draft constitution suited to the condition of our country.

He pointed out: Article 30 of the draft constitution states that, if necessary, the state may establish special administrative districts [te bie xing zheng qu 3676 0446 5887 2398 0575], and that the system implemented in a special administrative district shall be stipulated by law according to the specific conditions. After Taiwan's return to the motherland, we will certainly act in accordance with this principle and policy.

In his speech, Cai Xiao asked all local branches (preparatory groups) of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League to firmly and earnestly regard it as the league's important task at this stage to organize and push all league members to seriously discuss the draft constitution under the leadership of the local party committees. He expressed the hope that all league members, as masters of the country, take prompt action to energetically discuss the draft constitution, deeply study its importance and necessity, make clear its basic spirit and main contents and offer their suggestions for further revision so as to contribute their share to working out a perfect constitution.

Su Ziheng, vice chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and member of the national constitutional revision committee, said: Two members of the national constitutional revision committee are Taiwan-born compatriots. This fully indicates the trust in and concern for the Taiwan compatriots shown by the people of the motherland. The draft constitution stipulates that the NPC may exercise the function and power to decide on the establishment of a special administrative district and its system, a provision which was not contained in previous constitutions. This provision will play a significant role in promoting the great cause of unification of the motherland.

Li Chunqing, vice chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: The preamble of the draft constitution unequivocally states that it is the sacred duty of the people throughout China, including the Taiwan compatriots, to accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland. This indicates that unification of the motherland is not only the aspiration but also the sacred duty of the Taiwan compatriots.

Others speaking at the meeting included Tian Fuda, Xu Mengshan, Chen Bingji, Wei Zheming, Chen Musen, Wang Wande and Wu Ketai.

Kuomintang Committee

OW131345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0047 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) — Meetings have been held in the past few days by leading members of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and a number of its Central Committee and alternate members, as well as standing committee members who are presently in Beijing, to enthusiastically discuss "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China." A resolution was adopted by the Fifth Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee at its 18th meeting held on 4 May, urging all members of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee to immediately respond to the NPC Standing Committee's call to enthusiastically take part in the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution in the manner of being the masters of their own affairs.

Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee's Central Committee and member of the committee for the revision of the constitution, said: The publication of the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC by the NPC Standing Committee for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country is a matter of prime importance in the political life of our country. The constitution is the cardinal law of the land. It is the general charter of this country. Compared with the 1978 Constitution, the draft of the revised constitution just made public has many more amended provisions. It can better meet the requirements of the four modernizations and is conducive to developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. The stipulations on the state organs embody important reforms and new development in the state mechanism of our country. Wang Kunlun said that he hopes comrades of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee will join people throughout the country in earnestly discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

Also speaking at the discussion meetings were vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, including Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Pei Changhui, Qian Changzhao, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun, Hou Jingru and Sun Yueqi. They unanimously supported the NPC Standing Committee's resolution on publishing the draft of the revised constitution. They pointed out that the draft sums up this country's experience in socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years and more. It is the constitution for the consolidation and development of China's socialist system and reflects that China is embarking on democracy and the rule of law. Many veteran comrades of our Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee have witnessed great and important transformations in several historical periods since they joined the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen. They have participated in epic struggles for a constitutional government and understand that a comprehensive and integral constitution, like this draft, did not come easily. Members of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee must contribute their share to revising the constitution during discussion of the draft.

Also speaking at the meeting were more than 20 Central Committee and alternate members of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and members of its central standing committee now in Beijing. A number of comrades voiced their opinion on rewriting some provisions in the draft of the revised constitution.

Local Congresses

OW131415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- Standing committees of the people's congresses of Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shanxi, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Fujian, Zhejiang, Henan, Guangdong, Hebei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Sichuan and Anhui recently separately adopted resolutions or issued circulars which contained specific plans for carrying out the mass discussion on the draft of the revised constitution.

The recent 20th Plenary Session of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee adopted a resolution that called on all people of Beijing to be masters of their own affairs and take an active part in the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution. The resolution stressed that during the discussion, all departments and units should strengthen leadership, conduct extensive propaganda work, mobilize the masses, fully develop democracy, pool the wisdom of all people and earnestly present their opinions for revision. Resolutions of the standing committees of the people's congresses of other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also stressed that the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution by all the people is a manner as well as a form of managing state affairs by the people. It is imperative to perfect the draft of the revised constitution through discussions.

Before adopting these resolutions, members of the standing committees of the people's congresses of these provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions conscientiously discussed the draft of the revised constitution at their sessions. Many comrades noted in their speeches that the draft of the revised constitution sums up the experience of more than three decades since the founding of the PRC and that the draft stipulates that the four basic principles should be upheld, which will serve as an assurance that China's modernization program will forever advance along the socialist path.

Meanwhile, party committees of Shanghai and Tianjin Municipalities and of Shanxi and Sichuan Provinces issued circulars, urging party organizations at all levels to attach great importance to the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution and properly organize and guide the discussions on the draft to make them a success. In its circular, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee also required all localities in Sichuan to do a good job of training propaganda workers, lecturers and instructors and publicize the draft in as many ways as possible so that the people will understand the essence of the draft constitution and fully realize the importance of actively taking part in discussions on the draft.

ARTICLE DUSCUSSES ROTATIONAL TRAINING OF CADRES

HK140807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 5

[Article by Fang Sheng [2455 3932]: "An Important Way To Carry Out Rotational Training of Cadres"]

[Text] Carrying out rotational training of cadres in a planned manner, particularly those engaged in economic work, raising the level of their economic theory and their ability to manage the economy and bringing up large numbers of qualified economic management personnel capable of correctly implementing the party's general and specific policies for economic construction is an extremely urgent task placed before the whole party and people throughout the country. When discussing the question of rotational training for cadres in "Report on the Restructuring of the State Council," Comrade Zhao Ziyang emphatically pointed out: "Now we must list this work on our agenda. We must be determined to spend some capital in intellectual work. This is a strategic decision of important actual significance as well as far-reaching significance made by the Central Committee in the new period of socialist construction and is as important as the streamlining of the government structure."

Economic construction is the basis of socialist modernization and the foremost task of the whole country. Therefore, rotational training of cadres must put the stress on rotational training of economic work cadres. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, many departments and units from the Central Committee to the localities have scored outstanding achievements and obtained valuable experience in this direction. However, up to now, rotational training work is still mainly carried out by party schools at various levels, various cadre schools, technical schools and all kinds of schools under some institutions of higher learning. At present, we are faced with the strenuous task of providing rotational training to all cadres throughout the country. We can never satisfy the needs of the country by relying on these schools alone and we must also fully bring the role of various academic organizations into play. For example, as a national academic organization of economic science, the Chinese federation of economic societies (called economic federation for short) can make proper contributions in this respect. The economic federation training center this March jointly sponsored with Yunnan Province a 6-month training class for teachers and cadres of industrial economic management. It has departments of politics, economics and socialism, conducts such courses as industrial enterprise and industrial economic management, management systems engineering and economic estimates and holds symposiums on such economic subjects as socialist economic theory, statistics, accounting and economic law. The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has attached great importance to the success of this training class and energetically supported it. Experience has proved that giving full play to the role of various academic organizations in successfully running all manner of training classes is an important way to carry out the rotational training of cadres, and there are many fine points worth paying attention to.

1. The characteristics of this rotational training of cadres are: not only is the quantity large, but time is short and the task is heavy. Moreover, it also requires all kinds of professional training. Therefore, various professional academic organizations will have plenty of room to bring their talents into play. For example, the economic federation is a mass organization consisting of over 250 economic societies. It is the assembly place for all kinds of economic experts, scholars, professors and professionals. For the sake of bringing the role of these experts into play, the economic federation operates an economic science training center. In accordance with the principle of tapping potentials and doing what it is capable of, it is cooperating with relevant units to train all kinds of economic professionals for various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and departments throughout the country.

2. The training of all kinds of professional cadres requires teachers. At present, many of the localities and units are generally experiencing a shortage of teachers. This is an extremely acute contradiction in cadre-training work at present. If this contradiction is not resolved, it will be difficult to smoothly carry out training work, much less discuss training of all kinds of qualified professionals. To solve this contradiction, apart from continuing to rely on all kinds of schools to tap potentials, academic organizations have an undecidable responsibility. In this respect the economic science training center can bring its superiority of having more qualified people and higher level into play and make a greater contribution. This means that it must not only train middle-level and senior cadres, but it must also undertake the task of training "teachers."

3. The schools run by mass organizations are more flexible and diversified in form, and can fit in with the different requirements of various localities and departments. Take the economic science training center of the economic federation for example. It can run training classes (including lecture classes and study classes) as well as all kinds of symposiums. Classes can be long-term (half a year to 1 year) or short-term (10 days to half a month). The students can either be all released from production to study or study in their spare time. The classes can either be conducted jointly by the economic federation and the units concerned or by a society or another unit commissioned by the economic federation.

4. The schools run by mass organizations can get more things done without spending so much money. At present, the level of our economic development is still not very high and the amount of funds we can afford on construction is limited. In the rotational training of cadres, how to improve the economic effectiveness of our intellectual investment is a vital question. Most of the people working in mass organizations are part-time personnel, and those invited to give lectures are also doing it on a part-time basis. Apart from constructing their own training base, the mass organizations more frequently take advantage of the existing conditions of the units concerned. Just these two items alone can save a considerable amount of expense for the state. At the same time, even if a mass organization has to construct its own training base, the cost involved will still be much less than the construction of a conventional school. In short, mobilizing the mass organizations to run schools is a good method for the rotational training of cadres and is well worth mentioning. The training center run by the economic federation is a useful experiment. It has blazed a new trail that leads to the training of economic personnel for the state.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: "Our cause is developing and there is an urgent need for all kinds of qualified people with new professional knowledge. The success of the rotational training of cadres and the improvement in the ability of cadres will surely enable our cause to develop better and faster, and the effect produced as a result of this is inestimable." We believe that by adopting diversified forms, adhering to the mass line, giving play to the enthusiasm of various experts, scholars and professionals in all academic organizations and devoting a certain amount of energy to this social work so useful to the people, we will certainly be able to make a greater contribution in the rotational training of cadres which is a major task of strategic significance.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITES PLA UNITS' STUDY OF MAO

OW140526 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The 14 May JIEFANGJUN BAO prominently displays on its front page a news item reporting that a certain division of the Lanzhou PLA units summed up and popularized the experience gained by six units in studying the works of Mao Zedong. The experience was to guide the study of fundamental theory by starting from the basics; to grasp the stand, viewpoint and methods in order to raise the level of integrating theory with practice rather than seeking a simple approach; and to sum up and evaluate the result of study.

NI ZHIFU, KANG KEQING ATTEND MODERN COMEDY

OW132252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- "Neighbors," an eight-act modern comedy staged by the drama group of Jilin municipality, Jilin Province, has captivated audiences in Beijing with its new theme and abundant human interest. The play tells the story of three families who become enemies because of trivial matters, such as paying utility bills, but whose hostilities vanish when they are linked by the marriage of their children. The play gives audiences a humorous and good lesson in socialist ethics.

After watching the play, Kang Keqing, Ni Zhifu and other comrades said that it not only gives the audience artistic enjoyment but also provides a lesson in socialist ethics.

MONTHLY RADIO, TV MAGAZINE TO BE PUBLISHED

OW080115 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI [CHINA RADIO AND TELEVISION] magazine, China's first comprehensive national monthly magazine to report and comment on radio and television, will begin publication in July this year for public distribution at home and abroad. Subscriptions are now being promoted by post offices throughout the country.

The magazine will be sponsored by the Ministry of Radio and Television, edited by the editorial department of the ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI, published by the broadcasting publishing house and distributed by the Beijing newspaper and periodical distribution bureau.

The ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI will be characterized by its being ideological, informative and entertaining. It will be rich in content, varied in form, excellent both in writing and in pictures, and exquisitely and tastefully printed.

Its main columns will include: "Special Radio and Television Commentaries," "Radio and Television Review," "Radio Spring and Autumn" and "Television Historical Records" which will present historical facts on radio and television, "Radio and Television Personalities," "Radio and Listeners," "Television and Viewers," "Readers Forum," "Artistic Study and Appreciation," "Radio and Television Calisthenics," "International Radio and Television Window," "Radio and Television Trends," "Radio and Television Information," "Radio and Television Education" and others.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN REPORTS ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW111413 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of secretaries of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees from 22 to 29 April to penetratingly study the decision taken on 13 April by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and discuss plans for further cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field.

The responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees discussed their ideological gains after studying the "decision" of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and analyzed the situation of the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field during the past 3 months or more in the light of the spirit of the "decision." They also made some suggestions on how to implement the "decision." At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Xiang Nan made a summation report on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee. It was pointed out at the meeting that the struggles against serious criminal activities in the economic field in this province during the past 3 months have achieved initial results after hard efforts made in various places. The cases of smuggling and selling smuggled goods and other criminal cases have noticeably decreased. Industrial and agricultural production is better than that of the same period last year. The entire situation is good.

The cases exposed in various localities have shown that the criminal activities in the economic field in this province are extremely serious. Most cases are of the nature of collaborating with people abroad. Some cadres have been corrupted by bourgeois ideology. They have taken part in those activities and have become captives of crimes. The struggle launched by the party Central Committee is completely correct and very timely.

The principal leading comrades of the party and government should personally handle major cases, solidly grasp them and achieve good results. In this way, the masses will realize the determination of our party in carrying out the struggle from the actions of leading comrades. The masses will also feel the momentum of the struggle from cracking down on major criminal cases. We should concentrate our strength to hit our targets, including major, big and serious cases. The leading cadres should concentrate their strength to make a breakthrough in those cases with a superior force. Under the present conditions, this struggle is one of the most practical and effective measures in consolidating the party and rectifying the style of work. We should examine cadres and leading groups through this struggle. The organizational departments should also keep up their work with this struggle.

FUJIAN CONGRESS DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW120040 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The 15th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress began discussing the "revised draft constitution of the PRC" on the afternoon of 29 April. At the end of the meeting on the afternoon of 30 April, Xiang Nan, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke. Xiang Nan said that four major tasks are facing the province at present: 1) to mobilize and organize the entire party and people of the province to discuss the "revised draft constitution of the PRC"; 2) to continuously unfold widespread activities in cracking down on serious crimes in the economic field; 3) to do a thorough job of stabilizing and checking commodity prices; and 4) to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan on grain area.

The meeting adopted two important resolutions, namely, organizing the people of the entire province to discuss the "revised draft constitution of the PRC," and extending by 1 month the period in which economic criminals may surrender themselves to the authorities in exchange for leniency. Units at all levels are urged to thoroughly fulfill these resolutions.

XINHUA RIBAO ON PUNISHING ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

OW131223 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Master the Guidelines of the 'Decision,' Earnestly Strengthen Leadership -- a Further Discourse on Resolutely Struggling Against Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field."]

[Excerpts] The "decision on struggling against serious criminal activities in the economic field" issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council is an extremely important document. In explicit terms it points out and scientifically analyzes the existing serious criminal activities in the economic field as well as their harmfulness, and profoundly explains the nature and significance of this struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. It is a powerful weapon which guides us in our struggle against these activities. Every Communist Party member and state functionary should conscientiously study and strictly implement this "decision."

First, it is necessary to exercise ideological leadership, which means extensively and thoroughly studying and publicizing the "decision" and using the guidelines embodied in the "decision" to unify our thinking and understanding. Now most leading cadres correctly understand the nature and significance of this struggle and are resolved to lead it to success. However, some comrades still have problems in their thinking and understanding. Some have not fully realized the seriousness, harm and danger from criminal activities in the economic field. As they still remain in a state of paralysis, they say that "we do not belong to an open region" and "our department is an upright government office." Therefore, they only pay lip service to the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field, and accordingly fail to take prompt action. Some people have created antagonism between the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field and the policies of opening to the world market and enlivening the domestic economy. They say that "those problems are inevitable when we enliven the economy" and "the economy will not be enlivened if we struggle against criminal activities in the economic field." So these people are preoccupied with this struggle and are indecisive about how to wage it. These views and arguments are obviously wrong.

Powerful organizational measures are needed to strengthen leadership over this struggle. While ensuring smooth progress in industrial and agricultural production, party and government leading organs at all levels should concentrate more efforts on, and successfully supervise, this struggle. It is only when they pay close attention to handling big and important cases, that they will deal telling blows at criminal activities in the economic field, promptly halt this evil trend, divide and eliminate criminal elements, reclaim those people who can still be reclaimed, isolate the very few people who doggedly refuse to repent, expose the harmfulness of criminal activities in the economic field, conduct a lively education for party members and cadres by presenting the grim facts and lessons in order to save them from corruption and degeneration, and consolidate party organizations, rectify cadres' work style and institute tight systems of management in light of the problems exposed. To handle big and important cases, it is vital that the leaders be determined and bold enough to resist disturbances, select competent cadres to bear specific personal responsibilities and thoroughly investigate cases until everything comes to light. The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is an important matter conforming to the wish of the party and the people. Being good at translating the party's policies into the masses' conscious actions is an art of leadership characteristic of Marxists. After carrying out study activities of their own, leading party and government organs at all levels should unfold large-scale activities inside and outside the party and among cadres and masses to study and publicize the "decision" of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

These study and propaganda activities should be so widespread that every household and person has a clear idea of its function. These activities should be carried out in a thorough manner so that the people will bear in mind the nature and significance of this struggle as well as the party's principles, policies and measures. We will definitely ensure the in-depth and sound development of this struggle if we make a success of this propaganda and educational work.

SHANGHAI LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST CORRUPTION

OW080535 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee Propaganda Department issued a circular on 2 May calling for the propaganda departments of all party organs in Shanghai to conduct, among party members, cadres and the masses in the near future, publicity education against corruption by bourgeois ideas and corruption in the economic situation in accordance with the party Central Committee's and the municipal party committee's plan.

The circular pointed out: The general purpose of launching these two publicity activities is to further heighten the awareness of cadres and the masses in the communist ideology and moral standard, enable them to adhere well to the four fundamental principles and consciously boycott corruption by bourgeois ideas and strengthen their sense of being the masters of their own affairs. It is necessary to highlight the different focal points of these two publicity activities and launch the activities among different audiences. The circular said: To conduct education in the economic situation, it is necessary to proceed from the actual situation in all departments and units, and there must be no mistaking what the education is aimed at. It is necessary to link this education to the past publicity campaign on the economic situation and integrate it with the deepening of the activities to promote decorum and courtesy. It is necessary to publicize the achievements in the economic construction, the 10 principles of economic construction, the 4 guiding ideologies for the spiritual and material civilization in Shanghai and our principal tasks this year. It is necessary to contrast the present with the past and fundamentally heighten the masses' political awareness.

The circular pointed out: It is necessary to regard education against the corruption by bourgeois ideas as the key link for dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. It is necessary to correctly understand the serious, harmful and dangerous nature of corruption by bourgeois ideas at present. It is necessary to state clearly the general and specific policies concerning the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. It is necessary not to launch any mass movement. It is necessary not to let everyone pass the test. It is necessary to state clearly that our party has confidence and is able and determined to carry this struggle through to the end and produce substantial results. It is necessary to call for party members, particularly leading cadres, to become firm and sober-minded Marxists who can do something worthwhile, solemnly and resolutely maintain our party's nature as the vanguard of the working class and preserve the communist purity of party members. It is necessary to publicize the necessity and correctness of carrying out the policies of opening to the world and of enlivening the domestic economy. It is necessary to take a clear-cut stand to expose and criticize a tiny minority of people who, with ulterior motives, attack our policies, spread skeptical and pessimistic words and incite discontent among some people.

The circular emphatically pointed out: At present, the publicity tasks to be fulfilled are legion. The rate of progress of the work, the characteristics of the work and the ideological level of the masses in all departments and units are not entirely the same. Therefore, when making arrangements for launching these two publicity activities, we must not demand uniformity in everything or concentrate on one thing only. We must proceed from actual conditions and make arrangements in a flexible way.

GUANGDONG COMBATS FLOOD; PLA UNITS DISPATCHED

HK140318 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] The provincial general office held an urgent meeting of responsible persons of departments concerned on 13 May to arrange and organize forces to help people in flood-stricken areas to fight the disaster, restore production and rebuild their homes. The meeting made the following decisions: 1) A group of provincial-level cadres and staff members are to be ready at all times to help ship relief materials. 2) All units concerned are to ensure that cadres are on duty around-the-clock. 3) Departments concerned should prepare relief materials in light of past experience, and also organize the necessary medical teams.

The leading organs of the army, navy and air force of the Guangzhou PLA units have dispatched large numbers of personnel to Qingyuan, Sanshui and other places in the past 2 days to combat flood and carry out crash-rescue work. Guangzhou PLA units Commander Wu Kehua and other leading comrades assigned units to the disaster areas after hearing a 12 May report on the torrential rains in northwest Guangdong. Two pontoon companies of a certain unit went to Qingyuan. A certain tank regiment and a certain chemical warfare regiment sent 400 personnel with rescue equipment. A certain naval base dispatched five landing craft to the disaster areas. The air force has prepared helicopters to airdrop materials.

The torrential rains have caused the highest flood crest since liberation on the Bei River, while the Xi River has also risen rapidly. On 13 May Vice Governor Yang Deyuan and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned and of Shaoguan and Zhaoqing Prefectures left for the frontline to direct the struggle against the flood. According to available information, 23 communes and the county seat in Qingyuan County were flooded, and over 200,000 people in the country were marooned, while 370,000 mu of farmland were inundated. The situation in Yingde County was also serious. Over 2,800 production teams were flooded, 230,000 people were marooned and 270,000 mu of farmland were inundated. Torrential rain has also fallen in recent days in Guangning, Fengkai, Huaiji and Sihui Counties in Zhaoqing Prefecture. According to incomplete statistics, over 150,000 mu of young rice plants have been inundated, 33,400 buildings have been flooded and 1,200 buildings have collapsed. Many roads and telephone lines have been cut.

According to the provincial meteorological station, the rain center has now moved to Zhanjiang Prefecture, the southern part of Zhaoqing Prefecture and Hainan Island, where heavy rain is expected 14 May. The rain will end in other parts of the province. There will be light showers 15 May. Four landslides on the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad between Boluokeng and Lianjiangkou stations in Yingde County were cleared on 13 May. However, track conditions became dangerous during the day along the 23-km section between Lidong and Pajiangkou stations. At present, 600 workers are toiling day and night to repair the tracks.

LUO TIAN ADDRESSES HAINAN POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK130339 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee held a regional work conference on politics and law in Haikou from 4 to 8 May. At the conference, an analysis was made on the current situation in public security work throughout the region and arrangements were made for the severe punishment of criminals who have caused serious damage to the economy, for the continued improvement of social order and for the vigorous cracking down on the sabotage activities of criminal offenders in an effort to achieve a marked improvement in social order in our region this year and to make decisive progress in the work of politics and law.

Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and (Zheng Gang), vice chairman of the regional administrative office and chairman of the regional federation of trade unions, attended the session. Comrade (Pan Wenhua), deputy director of the regional politics and law commission and head of the regional public security bureau, relayed the guidelines of the provincial conference of directors of political and legal work. Comrade Luo Tian spoke at the session. In his speech, Comrade Luo Tian set forth the tasks for May, June and July:

First, we must pay close attention to the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field and do a really good job of investigation, preliminary trial, prosecution and trying of cases.

Second, we must continue to implement the policy of severe and quick punishment, persist in cracking down on the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders and pay close attention to the investigation and solution of cases, especially the major ones.

Third, it is necessary to make headway in the work of comprehensive management of social order and achieve new results. With regard to these cities, towns, communes, brigades, vital communications lines and public places where social order has been thrown into confusion, it is necessary to concentrate time and effort on their consolidation one by one.

Fourth, we must consolidate grassroots public security organizations, strengthen internal security and order and educate, reform and redeem the youths who have violated the law.

Fifth, we must, in the course of the struggle, consolidate the ranks in political and legal work, improve the ability to struggle and make efforts to do a good job of political and legal work. It is necessary, in conjunction with the work to consolidate party and government organizations at the grassroots level, to set up and strengthen public security and mediation organizations and bring into play their role as a mainstay in defending social order.

CHEN PIXIAN AT HUBEI COMMENDATION MEETING

HK130635 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] On the morning of 12 May, the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government held a commendation meeting for the activists and advanced units in "five stresses and four beauties." Attending the opening ceremony were Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Wang Pin, Xue Tan, Huang Zhizhen and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC. Also present were Commander Zhang Caiqian, Li Chengtang and Yan Zheng of the Wuhan PLA units. Deputy Secretary Xue Tan of the provincial CCP committee presided over the opening ceremony.

Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, made an opening speech at the meeting. After offering his congratulations on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and people's government, Comrade Han Ningfu said: "Since the 'five stresses and four beauties' activities were launched in our province, a burst of revolutionary spirit has been spurred among the people. Our party members, cadres and the broad masses of people have further seen the strength of our party and the prosperous future of our socialist country. They have further enhanced their confidence in doing well in improving the party work style, social atmosphere and social order and have further strengthened their determination and courage in socialist modernization." "Building up a high level of socialist material and spiritual civilization" Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out, "is a magnificent and strategic task of social modernization. Meanwhile, building socialist spiritual civilization is also the fundamental guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road and realization of the four modernizations. I hope all you representatives at this meeting will maintain your efforts in playing your part as models and the vanguard so that your fine deeds will be taken as good examples to follow throughout our province. I hope all of you will offer your best advice and suggestions on how to thoroughly carry out the 'five stresses and four beauties' activities so that we may score greater successes in building socialist spiritual civilization in our province and make new contributions in this field."

SICHUAN MEETING HEARS REPORT ON LIU-ZHANG CASE

HK140155 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] The 15th session of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a full session on 13 May. (Jiang Zeping), director of the provincial finance department, delivered a report on the province's final accounts for 1981. (Zhao Lisan), vice president of the provincial higher people's court, gave a report on the situation in combating serious economic crimes. (Gao Zhenzhong), provincial deputy procurator, reported on the work of the procuratorates at all levels in combating such crimes. (Sun Peiyu), deputy director of the provincial public security department, reported on similar work in the public security departments.

"During the meeting, provincial deputy procurator (Wang Shanguo) gave a written report on prosecution work in the counterrevolutionary case of Liu Jieting and Zhang Xiting. Provincial people's court President Zhang Ziyang gave a written report on sentencing this case. The report said: From 6 to 20 March this year, the provincial higher people's court held an open trial of Liu Jieting and Zhang Xiting according to law. The court confirmed that the criminals Liu and Zhang seized the opportunity afforded by the disorder during the Great Cultural Revolution, followed the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and committed the crimes of conspiring to overthrow the government, carrying out counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation and slandering and framing people. In light of the facts of the crimes of Liu and Zhang, the nature and seriousness of their crimes, the degree of harm they did to society and the criminal responsibility they bear, and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the criminal law, the court sentenced the renegade Liu Jieting to 20 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of political rights, and sentenced the renegade Zhang Xiting to 17 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of political rights.

"After the sentences were pronounced, the criminals Liu and Zhang refused to submit. Under the pretext that 'it is a problem of understanding, and an error, not a crime,' they appealed to the Supreme People's Court. The Supreme People's Court confirmed that the sentences pronounced by the Sichuan Provincial Higher People's Court on the criminals Liu and Zhang were correct and in accordance with the ironclad evidence [words indistinct]. The appeals of Liu Jieting and Zhang Xiting were rejected and the sentences were confirmed. They have now been handed over to the public security organs to serve their sentences.

"With regard to the counterrevolutionary case of Deng Xingguo, Huang Lian and Zhou Jiayu, the Chengdu and Chongqing Intermediate People's Courts held an open trial of these three before the trial of the criminals Liu and Zhang. Renegade Deng Xingguo was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 5 years. The renegade Huang Lian was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 5 years. The renegade Zhou Jiayu was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 5 years."

The 13 May meeting was presided over by Li Linzhi, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

SICHUAN INSPECTS POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK130407 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, a provincial CCP committee group for inspecting work concerning intellectuals has been set up to review the implementation of policies on intellectuals. The group's seven subgroups are now setting out for the prefectures and municipalities and the provincial organs to carry out inspections. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Xu Mengxia is leader and provincial CCP committee standing committee member An Faxiao deputy leader of the group.

In accordance with the spirit of the Central Committee's instructions, this inspection work is aimed at further correcting leftist influence and other muddled concepts, solving leftover problems of miscarriages of justice concerning intellectuals, making proper arrangements for intellectuals' work, study and daily life, fully mobilizing their activism and bringing their role into full play in national life and all work. They should be regarded as political equals, boldly employed in work and cared for in daily life. The main targets of the inspection are high-ranking intellectuals and middle-aged professional and technical backbone elements such as lecturers, assistant researchers and engineers. Outstanding problems among ordinary intellectuals are also to be inspected.

The provincial CCP committee has demanded that, in carrying out its work, each inspection group seek the views of the intellectuals in addition to listening to reports, and solve problems while conducting the inspection.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG VISITS NANCHONG 13 MAY

HK140221 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] On 13 May, Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong visited two brigades along the Jialing River that suffered severely in last year's floods in Nanchong Prefecture. He was accompanied by (Liu Chunfu), first secretary of the prefectural CCP committee. Tan Qilong observed the situation in rebuilding houses and the progress of spring farmwork, and expressed satisfaction with the results of self-salvation through production.

YUNNAN PLA UNITS TO DISCUSS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK120737 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Summary] Over the past few days, the CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units has seriously discussed the draft of the revised constitution and urged all PLA units to grasp discussion of the draft of the revised constitution as a major matter. The CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units held that the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution is a major matter in the political life of the people.

Hu Ronggui, deputy political commissar, said: The draft of the revised constitution seriously sums up both positive and negative experiences since the founding of the country, reflects the party's correct principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and lays a solid foundation for developing the country's national economy. Zhang Haitang, deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units, said: The draft of the revised constitution realistically records the fruits of the struggles of contemporary Chinese people, and formulates the state's basic system and fundamental tasks. It is a draft of a relatively complete revision and accords with the interests and desires of the people throughout the country. (Qian Jitian), vice chairman of the political department, said: The draft is of practical and far-reaching historical significance in strengthening socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship in our country, ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations and realizing the cause of the reunification of the motherland. Cha Yusheng, deputy commander said: Giving preferential treatment to the dependents of armymen is conducive to encouraging the fighters who perform their duties in the border areas and to consolidating the PLA units.

BEIJING HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON MAO'S YANAN TALKS

OW091115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) -- The research department of the Beijing Federation of Literature and Art Circles, the Beijing chapter of the China Writers Association, the office for the study of literature under the Beijing Social Sciences Research Institute and the Beijing Literature and Art Society invited over 70 literary and art workers in Beijing to a symposium on the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" from 4 to 6 May.

The participants of the symposium pointed out: The "talks" enriched and developed Marxist-Leninist literary and art theory by integrating it with the realities in China. We must adhere to the basic guidelines and principles of the "Talks" and enrich socialist literary and art creation. They said: In adhering to the basic guidelines of the "Talks," we must create literary and art works reflecting the new era, the new people and the new life. There is a wide range of subjects to be dealt with in literary and art creation. However, an important task and mission facing us at present is how to portray the socialist new people. Proceeding from the realities of life, literary and art workers must strive to portray the socialist new people who work hard on the various fronts of the four modernizations. By so doing, they can bring into fuller play the social function of literary and art works and better educate and encourage the people. To this end, literary and art workers must plunge into the thick of life, go deep among the masses so that they become genuinely familiar with the realities of life and understand the masses and maintain close ties with the people.

The comrades who attended the symposium also presented some very good suggestions on promoting literary and art creation and helping the younger generation of literary and art workers to grow up healthily by intensively studying Marxist-Leninist literary and art theory and Comrade Mao Zedong's literary and art works and actively conducting regular literary and art criticism.

SHANXI RIBAO CARRIES ECONOMIC STATISTICS

HK070949 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Editor's note and tables: "Set Out the Facts, Add Them Up, Take a Look"]

[Text] [Begin editor's note] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party and government have made herculean efforts to improve the livelihood of the people by adopting a series of effective measures in the cities and countryside, such as increasing the salary of staff and workers, providing jobs for young people awaiting employment, instituting price subsidies and the reward system, raising the purchasing prices of farm and sideline products and speeding up the development of textile and other light industries. According to figures released by the provincial statistics bureau, the provincial finance department and other departments concerned, over the past 3 years, the money income of the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province has increased by a big margin, their purchasing power has increased markedly and their livelihood has improved to a very great extent. The figures listed below serve as an account book for the entire province. All cities, towns, enterprises and units have such an account book, too. When conducting education in the economic situation, it is necessary for the party organizations at various levels to make use of facts and figures and by using the methods of settling accounts and comparison, guide the masses in figuring out the percentage of price increases and the increases in employment, salaries, rewards, savings deposits, durable consumer goods and residential housing. By calculating these figures one by one and making a comparison with the actual standards of living in the past, we will be able to free some people from doubts and misgivings so that the masses will get a better understanding of the economic situation and engage in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization with enhanced vigor. [end editor's note]

[Table] I

In order to improve the livelihood of the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province, the party and government has, over the 1979-81 period, allocated 3,151.85 million yuan, of which:

627.38 million yuan was spent on salary increases and bonuses for staff and workers;

324.33 million yuan was spent on subsidies for staff and workers for the price differences in nonstaple food;

648 million yuan was spent on extra investment to enable the completion of 6.49 million square meters of housing space for the staff and workers in cities and towns;

141.33 million yuan was spent as a result of tax reductions in the rural areas;

542 million yuan was spent as a result of the increase in the purchasing prices of farm and sideline products;

79.81 million yuan, which was a collection of 5 percent of the profits of the industrial and commercial enterprises in our province, was spent on the maintenance and construction of public utilities in the cities;

233.45 million yuan was spent on subsidies for price differences in diesel oil for agricultural use, pesticide, chemical fertilizer, coal for civilian use, meat, eggs and poultry; and

554.91 million yuan was spent on the salaries of 600,000 people, for whom jobs have been provided in the cities and countryside throughout the province.

[Table] II

Increase in Urban and Rural People's Income Throughout the Province

In 1981 the total money income of the residents in the cities and towns throughout the province was 3.19 billion yuan, which was 1.1 billion yuan more than in 1978, or an increase of 52.6 percent. In 1981 the total money income of the commune members in the rural areas of the entire province was 2.44 billion yuan, which was 1.07 billion yuan more than in 1978, or an increase of 78.3 percent.

Increase in Savings Deposits Throughout the Province

By the end of 1981, the per-capita savings deposits of the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province had amounted to 66.5 yuan, which was 25.7 yuan more than in 1978, or an increase of 150 percent. Of this, the per-capita savings deposits of the residents in cities and towns was 206.7 yuan, an increase of 120 percent over the figure of 95.2 yuan in 1978; and the per-capita savings deposits of the peasants was 35.1 yuan, an increase of 150 percent over the figure of 14.1 yuan in 1978.

Increase in Purchasing Power Throughout the Province

In 1981 the total sales of social commodities of the entire province amounted to 6.09 billion yuan, an increase of 42.2 percent over the figure of 4.28 billion yuan in 1978. If the factor of retail price increase is not considered, the actual increase was 33.6 percent, or a progressive annual increase of 10.2 percent, which was much higher than the progressive annual increase of 2 percent in the 13 years prior to 1978.

[Table] III

Rise in Consumption Level Throughout the Province

Compared with 1978, the 1981 per-capita consumption of the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province for major daily consumer goods was as follows:

	1981 Per-Capita Consumption		Per-Capita Comparison Between 1981 and 1978	
	Cities & Towns	Rural Areas	Cities & Towns	Rural Areas
Grain	519 jin	506 jin	plus 9.6 jin	plus 48 jin
Edible oil	13.42 jin	2.59 jin	plus 6.56 jin	plus 1.35 jin
Pork	32.36 jin	5.44 jin	plus 1.22 jin	plus 1.70 jin
Sugar	13.80 jin	3.46 jin	plus 1.90 jin	plus 0.33 jin
Fresh eggs	7.04 jin	2.00 jin	plus 2.37 jin	plus 0.38 jin
Cotton cloth	23.15 feet	21.78 feet	plus 2.09 feet	plus 3.59 feet
Chemical fiber cloth	5.83 meters	2.03 meters	plus 4.26 meters	plus 0.83 meters
Matches	20.29 boxes	19.55 boxes	plus 4.58 boxes	plus 6.17 boxes
Soap	12.18 bars	1.82 bars	plus 0.60 bars	plus 0.23 bars
Coal	616 jin	505 jin	plus 7 jin	plus 57 jin

[Table] IV

Over the past 3 years, the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province have not only increased their consumption of major consumer goods, but also purchased many valuable durable consumer goods.

	Quantity Purchased in 1981	Quantity Purchased in 1978	1981 Growth Over 1978
Bicycles	510,000	368,000	39 percent
Sewing machines	330,000	140,000	140 percent
Wristwatches	723,000	403,000	79.4 percent
Radios	752,000	328,000	130 percent

Of the "four main items" of durable consumer goods in the people's possession, over 35 percent have been purchased in the past 3 years. Of the durable consumer goods in the people's possession, such as TV sets, tape recorders, washing machines, record players, electric fans, big wardrobes, sofas and writing desks, over 80 percent have been purchased in the past 3 years.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU INSPECTS YANBIAN COUNTIES

HK130606 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Jilin Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Qiang Xiaochu Carries Out Investigation in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture"]

[Text] In March and April, Jilin Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Qiang Xiaochu spent more than 20 days in various counties of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, such as Dunhua, Hunchun, Helong, Antu and Wangqing as well as in the municipalities Yanji and Tumen. He went down to these places in order to make a firsthand investigation, modestly learn from cadres at all levels, the masses of people and model workers and consult with cadres at the grassroot level to work out some concrete measures for speeding up economic construction in these places.

The Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province is a beautiful place and also abundant in natural resources. During this trip, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu paid a special visit to the family of poor elderly peasant Jin Zaizhu, whom Premier Zhou Enlai once called on during his earlier visit to the Yanbian area. Grandpa Jin, now 70 years old, lives in Xinfeng brigade of Changbai commune on the outskirts of Yanji municipality. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, sitting on a kang, with the stove burning cheerfully, chatted with Grandpa Jin, who told Comrade Qiang Xiaochu with delight: "Over the past few years, the people's livelihood in the Yanbian area has improved considerably. In 1981, commune members received an average of 169 yuan from the annual distribution of collective income. With the addition of a sum of 130 yuan earned from household sideline production, the total income of each commune member was about 300 yuan annually. This is almost double that before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee."

Changbaishan is rich in forest resources. In recent years, numerous advanced examples have appeared on the production front. The Dahinggou forestry bureau is one of these examples. This bureau has made progress in improving economic results, as it knows that felling trees must be coupled with afforestation. In the past few years, the bureau's workers fell about 100,000 cubic meters of timber every year, but they simultaneously afforested a total area of 18,000 mu. They can now cut trees in rotation, as good forest regeneration has already begun. On this, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu pointed out: "It is worth popularizing this experience. If the 17 forest industry bureaus of our province can follow the lead of the Dahinggou forestry bureau, the unrealized wish of Premier Zhou Enlai will come true: 'The more trees that are cut, the more that will be planted. A verdant forest will always last; it will benefit us forever.'"

In Wangqing County, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu listened closely to the people's opinions and suggestions. When he found out that some people collected pine cones by chopping the branches off pine trees, though last year was a good year for pine cones, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu seriously pointed out: "Isn't this killing the goose that lays the golden eggs? This kind of action must be checked at once." Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, wherever he went, often emphatically said that we must protect natural resources, develop them and make use of them scientifically. He also pointed out that as long as we can do well in these three respects, we will have an inexhaustible, natural "bank."

With a view to strengthening the unity of national minorities, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, and First Secretary Khao Wanqi of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture went out of their way to visit Liangzhong brigade of Liangbing commune in Antu County, where they were invited to visit some new-type houses which are designed with a special combination of Korean and Han architecture. After that, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: "I hope all of us will treasure the unity of all nationalities as we treasure our own eyes so as to get rid of all the feelings of estrangement left over from the 10 years of political turmoil. We should not say anything which does not help unity, nor should we do anything which is harmful to unity. Thus, the unity of all nationalities can be further cemented."

When talking with grassroots cadres, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said time and again: "Promises must be kept and actions resolutely taken." He also pointed out to them: After conveying directives issued by the central authorities to the masses of people, we must follow up on their implementation. When people raise problems, if we can solve them, we must do so at once; if we cannot tackle them for the time being, we must forward them to the authorities concerned for further study. In a word, we should not refuse to solve problems, we should not be dilatory in solving problems and we should not pigeonhole them.

JILIN STATISTICAL BUREAU ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

SK130840 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] JILIN RIBAO on 13 May carried on page two a communique issued by the provincial statistical bureau on the province's fulfillment of the 1981 economic plans. In 1981 our province implemented the principle of further readjusting the national economy and scored new achievements after strenuous efforts. We reaped a bumper agricultural harvest and succeeded in continuously improving the principal relations between different sectors in the national economy and made steady progress in production and construction in the course of the readjustment. Calculated in terms of constant prices in 1980, the total output value of industry and agriculture was 19.14 billion yuan, an increase of 2.7 percent over the previous year. According to a preliminary calculation, the national income was 9.17 billion yuan, an increase of 2 percent over the previous year if calculated in terms of constant prices in 1980.

On the basis of developing production, we have enlivened the urban and rural markets, increasingly developed foreign trade and continuously improved the people's livelihood. The existing principal problems are that most enterprises obtain very poor economic returns, the supply of consumer goods cannot keep pace with the growth of the people's purchasing power and some commodities are stockpiled.

The communique concretely introduced the implementation of the economic plans by the provincial departments in 10 areas, including agriculture, industry, capital construction, traffic, and posts and telecommunications, domestic commerce, foreign trade and tourism, science and technology, education and culture, public health and physical culture, and the people's livelihood and population.

LIAONING'S LI DESHENG CONGRATULATES NURSES

SK090256 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] On the eve of international nurse's day, which falls on 12 May, the Shenyang PLA units held a ceremonial meeting of representatives of advanced nursing units and outstanding nurses. Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units conferred honors [words indistinct] on 84 nurses for their hard work in serving wounded and ill soldiers. Also awarded were 20 advanced nursing units. Commander Li Desheng and Political Commissar Liao Hansheng, who were on an inspection tour, sent a congratulatory telegram to them.

Many units under the Shenyang PLA units regard the selection of outstanding nurses through public appraisal as a good form for educating the nurses in loving and setting their minds on nursing work. These hospitals began if-I-were-a-patient and quality-nursing-month activities.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY RALLY

SK131354 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Ting Chongyu), the third provincial rally of representatives of advanced units and workers on the public security front, sponsored by the provincial people's government, opened this morning at the auditorium of the provincial people's government. Attending the rally were 390 representatives of advanced units and workers on the public security front hailing from various localities across the province and over 800 public security cadres and policemen of provincial and municipal public security departments in Lanzhou municipality.

The rally was presided over by Wang Bingxiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province. Also present at the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, including Feng Jixin, Sun Runhua and Liu Lanting; Wu Sihong, president of the provincial higher people's court; Wang Guo, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial level.

Quan Zhengshu, director of the provincial public security office, delivered a report entitled "Strive To Build a Public Security Contingent Which Is Loyal to the Party and the People and Has Fighting Capacity." He said: The purpose of this rally is to commend a number of advanced units and individuals on the public security front, establish examples to be learned from and arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of public security cadres, policemen and security guards to work for and defend the four modernizations.

GANSU PROVINCE HIT BY COLD WAVE, RAIN, FROST

SK130904 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] According to a provincial meteorological department, affected by cold air from Siberia in the Soviet Union, the province has had cold and rainy weather for several days. On 10 and 11 May, average daily temperatures dropped 10 to 13 degrees in the three prefectures west of the Huang He. Temperatures in the central and east parts of the province dropped 7 to 10 degrees. Early in the morning on 12 May, the three prefectures to the west of the Huang He, the central part of the province and the north part of Tianshui Prefecture experienced the lowest temperatures, measuring from -1 to -7 degrees, and were hit by severe frost. Early in the mornings of 10, 11 and 12 May, rain and snow fell throughout the province. There were heavy snow and blizzards in the three prefectures to the west of the Huang He, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and the central province, as well as some places in the eastern part of the province.

Such cold and rainy weather is seldom seen in the province in May. It has affected industrial and agricultural production. Most crops and trees in the three prefectures west of the Huang He and in central and eastern parts of the province were damaged by the frost.

It is forecast by a meteorological department that early in the mornings of 13 and 14 May, the three prefectures to the west of the Huang He, Pingliang and Qingyang Prefectures and north Dingxi Prefecture will be hit by severe frost. Except for southern areas of the province, other areas throughout the province will be hit by frost. Various areas should pay attention to this.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING AT BASKETBALL EVENT

SK140234 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Xining zonal tournament of the 1982 first-phase national youth basketball event successfully concluded on the evening of 12 May. In this tournament, winners of the men's teams, from first to fourth places, were Sichuan, Shaanxi, Xinjiang and Gansu provincial and autonomous regional delegates; winners of the women's teams were Sichuan, Xinjiang, Shaanxi and Gansu provincial and autonomous regional delegates.

According to the rules of this national youth basketball tournament, both Qinghai provincial men's and women's teams were eliminated. Both men and women champions and runners-up in this zonal tournament are qualified to join the second phase tournament to be held in Chaozhou, Guangdong Province, and Guilin, Guangxi Autonomous Region, this June.

Watching the final matches of this tournament last evening were leading comrades from the provincial party and government organs, including Liang Buting, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin, Ma Wanli, Shen Ling, Xu Linfeng and Banmadanleng.

WANG ENMAO STRESSES NATIONALITY UNITY, POLICIES

HK120620 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 May 82

[Summary] When inspecting work in southern Xinjiang recently, regional CCP committee First Secretary Wang Enmao stressed: "The party organizations and governments throughout the region must resolutely implement the party's nationality policies, do a good job in nationality unity work, strengthen the unity of nationalities and further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in the region so as to win victory in the socialist modernization drive." Comrade Wang Enmao visited some 26 municipalities and counties, regimental farms of the production and construction corps, PLA units, and factories and other units in southern Xinjiang, to find out about the situation in nationality unity and publicize the nationality policies. He met representatives of various units in Kashi Prefecture and municipality that have done well in promoting nationality unity. He was glad to see the great improvement in nationality unity in southern Xinjiang over the past half year.

Comrade Wang Enmao said, during his visits: "The key to implementing the party's nationality policies, promoting nationality relations and strengthening nationality unity lies in the leadership, not in the masses. As long as the leaders, especially the principal leading comrades, of the party organizations and government at all levels truly attach importance to implementing the party's nationality policies and promoting good relations among the nationalities, we will certainly be able to strengthen the unity of nationalities." He said: "The party's nationality policies include carrying out social reforms in the minority-nationality areas, developing minority-nationality [word indistinct] culture, recruiting minority-nationality party members, promoting minority-nationality cadres, respecting minority-nationality areas, regarding all nationalities as equals and so on." The party policies represent the interests of the people of all nationalities. "As long as the entire country pursues the interests of the fraternal nationalities and does not violate them, we will be able to promote good relations among nationalities and strengthen nationality unity."

He said: "We must resolutely believe that the great majority of the cadres and people of all nationalities are good and that there are only a very few bad people and counter-revolutionaries. Since I have worked for some 29 years in Xinjiang, I have developed (?deep affection for) the people of all nationalities in the region and got to know their [words indistinct]. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are hard-working and brave [words indistinct]. They love the party, the motherland and socialism, uphold the unity of the motherland and the unity of nationalities." Comrade Wang Enmao also pointed out: We must regularly and extensively publicize the party's nationality policies and conduct education in nationality unity. "We must vigorously commend people who uphold the unity of the motherland and promote the unity of nationalities, and punish according to state laws people who sabotage that unity."

XINHUA SCORES ACTIVITIES OF TAIWAN SECRET SERVICE

Commentator's 'Stern Warning'

OW140502 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0018 GMT 14 May 82

["'A Stern Warning to Taiwan's Secret Service,' by XINHUA commentator"-- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- As the people of all nationalities throughout the country are doing their utmost for the great cause of reunifying the motherland, and as a relaxed atmosphere appears over the Taiwan Strait, it is noted that the secret service of Taiwan is still playing a very despicable role in disregard of national righteousness. The Taiwan secret service is spreading various rumors, trying its best to sow dissension and instigating and masterminding counterrevolutionary activities in its vain attempt to create disorder on the Chinese mainland. For example, in the wake of the counter-revolutionary explosion accident at the Beijing railway station in October 1980, the Taiwan secret service, gloating over this misfortune, clamored that "bomb assaults should be launched" and "trains and automobiles should be bombed." It also openly encouraged the extremely few counterrevolutionaries and those who desire to stir up trouble to engage in unrighteous and injurious acts. Moreover, it dispatched special agents directly to the motherland to carry out subversive and undermining activities detrimental to the safety of our state and society. We must deal seriously with this matter.

It should be sternly pointed out that these criminal acts carried out by Taiwan's secret service are diametrically opposed to the will of the people. The return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification is the common aspiration of the people of all nationalities in the country. On 30 September 1981 Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, made a statement on this in an interview with XINHUA; subsequently, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting held by people of all circles in the capital to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. His speech further elaborated on the principle and policy of Taiwan's return to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification. This major policy decision fully conforms with the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in our country, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese. We are always consistent and persistent in dealing with the cause of peacefully reunifying the motherland. Recently, the NPC Standing Committee decided to leniently release all former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents below the county and regimental levels held in custody. This was another major step taken in the overall interest of the motherland's reunification. Open and aboveboard, we communists refuse to do anything harmful to the great cause of reunifying the motherland. We welcome any atmosphere appearing in Taiwan that is favorable to the peaceful reunification of the motherland. As for the words and deeds of the Taiwan authorities persisting in the state of division, opposing communism and rejecting the peace proposal, we have been disappointed, but have invariably taken an attitude of restraint. We enthusiastically welcome the people of all circles in Taiwan to come to the motherland, either to visit their relatives and friends or to sightsee. We will even receive with this same enthusiasm the secret service personnel without considering their old wrongs or settling their old accounts. We will ensure their freedom to come and go and their safety as long as they are not coming to the mainland to engage in secret service work, espionage and subversion, which are detrimental to the safety of our country. It is a well-known fact that we have always attached importance to national righteousness. However, in no way can we allow Taiwan's secret service to send its special agents to the mainland to carry out such acts as forming ties to mastermind rebellion, stealing secrets, killing people and setting fires. We can never allow instigating and undermining through radio broadcasts or other media. Here we want to sternly warn the Taiwan authorities: By using the activities of the secret service, you can get nowhere. We need not go back too far. After the founding of new China, did you not send a large number of special agents here? What was the outcome?

The lesson is not old, and you should conduct yourselves with dignity. Today, if you want to send new political garbage to the mainland with the dream of subverting and undermining the people's democratic political power and the socialist cause of the great motherland and obstructing its peaceful reunification, you are bound to meet with no good end.

The criminal law of our country states that any acts which jeopardize the People's Republic of China for the purpose of overthrowing the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and overthrowing the socialist system, including homicide, arson, explosions and other secret service activities committed at the instigation of Taiwan's secret service or hostile forces abroad, are counterrevolutionary offenses and should be punished as such. We have always carried out a policy of combining punishment with leniency in dealing with special agents and counterrevolutionaries. For those who have voluntarily confessed their actions and surrendered to police, we give only lenient treatment, reduce or even exempt their criminal penalties according to law. We give encouragement and rewards to those who reform meritoriously. As regards those elements who cling to their wrong course without repentance and are active in criminal activities, we resolutely deal with them according to law and severely punish them without fail. No special agent, counterrevolutionary element or other criminal offender vainly attempting to create disorder and undermine the stability and unity of our country can escape the punishment of the state law.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a political situation marked by unprecedented stability and unity has appeared on the motherland as a result of our efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order. The people of all nationalities throughout the country are working hard with one mind to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country with a high level of democracy and culture. The broad masses of young people love the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist motherland warmly and are advancing with vigor and vitality. They study hard, observe discipline, abide by the law and take the initiative to safeguard the political situation of stability and unity and the good social order. They represent the future of our country and the hope of our people. If Taiwan's secret service wants to use our young generation, it is purely wishful thinking. Every citizen of our socialist motherland not only fully enjoys his democratic rights protected by the Constitution and law, but also has the duty to struggle against any criminal act detrimental to the security, honor and interests of the motherland. The citizens of the motherland will continue to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, make a clear distinction between right and wrong and wage a persistent and unremitting struggle against the lure, deception and corruption of Taiwan's secret service and hostile forces abroad.

The situation of stability and unity on the motherland brooks no disruption, and the socialist legal system of our country brooks no violation. If Taiwan's secret service remains stubborn and still clings to its own course, and if any special agents, spies and counterrevolutionaries dare to defy the law, they will, without exception, be shattered to smithereens before the steel wall built by the people of all nationalities in the country.

Successes Against Agents Noted

OW140618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Our public security organs have cracked a number of cases involving Kuomintang special agents in recent years. The special agents sent by the Taiwan authorities to engage in sabotage on the mainland were nabbed one after another and punished according to state law.

To sabotage our four modernizations and obstruct the peaceful reunification of our motherland, the Kuomintang secret service organ on Taiwan has been sending special agents to the mainland by various means in recent years in an attempt to carry out bombings, assassinations, the collection of intelligence and other criminal activities.

The Taiwan secret service has also organized a so-called "anticommunist shock brigade" in an attempt to smuggle explosives, guns and ammunition into the mainland. These activities were dealt staggering blows by our public security organs. Special Agent Zhang Lan [1728 1526] was sent by Taiwan last March to sneak into the mainland with forged documents in order to build a secret service organization, collect intelligence and set up a radio station. While in the mainland, he recruited two more special agents. They sent coded messages to Taiwan secret service organs and planned to conceal themselves over a long period. Zhang Lan and the others were arrested and brought to justice by our public security organs after a thorough investigation.

In recent years, Kuomintang special agents who sneaked into the mainland by sea were captured in some places along our coastal regions on a number of occasions. All those captured special agents received assignments for gathering intelligence, setting up secret service organizations and engaging in anticommunist propaganda; some attempted to carry out assassinations and blow up bridges, railways and other public facilities. Special Agent Liu Wenguang [0491 2429 0342], who sneaked into the mainland by sea, was captured by our public security organs on the spot with criminal evidence such as guns, ammunition and money for operations.

Our public security organs were greatly helped by the people in capturing these special agents. Many people took the initiative of reporting to the public security organs whenever they found something suspicious. As a result, some of the special agents were caught by a dragnet as soon as they set foot on the mainland. Some people even waged a resourceful struggle against the Taiwan special agents. Fearful of the power of the people's democratic dictatorship and inspired by the policies of the people's government, some of the special agents turned themselves in after sneaking into the mainland when they realized they were deceived by the propaganda spread by the Taiwan authorities. All Taiwan special agents captured were put on trial. Those who made a clean breast of their crimes and those who turned themselves in received lenient treatment from the government.

DELEGATION HEAD IN JAPAN COMMENTS ON TAIWAN

OWI31846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, stressed today that Taiwan is part of China's territory and the Taiwan issue is China's internal affair which can only be solved by the leaders and people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. He made these remarks at a reception given in the honor of the visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference by the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents.

Zhou Peiyuan, who is also the leader of the visiting delegating, said that the government and people of the motherland think of the people in Taiwan. [sentence as received] The message to the compatriots in Taiwan issued by the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress on New Year's Day 1979, the message to the compatriots in Taiwan issued by the National People's Consultative Conference on Spring Festival, the nine-point-proposal put forward by National People's Congress Chairman Ye Jianying and the initiative outlined by Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang are guiding line and basic policy for the realization of the peaceful reunification. They are fully in the interest of the Chinese nation as a whole and are conducive to peace in the Far East and the world, he added.

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Zhou Peiyuan said that the Chinese people firmly oppose any move to interfere in China's internal affairs and undermine its efforts for peaceful reunification. The compatriots in Taiwan, he added, like the people of all nationalities, oppose the plots of "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan" and "independence of Taiwan." He also said the Taiwanese compatriots are eager to see the reunification of the motherland and have a reunion with their relatives on the mainland.

Kan Wen-fang, chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, in his toast called on Chinese residents in Japan to enhance their "bridge role" and help facilitate Taiwan's return to the motherland.

The Chinese delegation met Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, on May 12 and Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councilors, on May 13. The two sides agreed to make more efforts for promoting friendly and cooperative ties between China and Japan.

PRC, TAIWAN PLAY IN HONG KONG TENNIS TOURNAY

OW121538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hong Kong, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The five-day hard-court tennis invitational championships began here today.

Competitions are being held in the men's and women's singles and doubles, with 65 players from Burma, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, South Korea, Macao, host Hong Kong and China's Taiwan participating. The Chinese tennis team includes two men and four women players.

PAPERS ASSESS RESULTS OF BUSH VISIT TO BEIJING

LIAN HO PAO Article

OW140413 Taipei LIAN HO PAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 2

[Text] (Special dispatch from Washington) -- U.S. Vice President Bush made a visit to Peiping, but rather grudgingly. It appears that Bush failed to defuse the so-called "time bomb" between Washington and Peiping. He held talks with the Peiping authorities for several days, but both sides' stands remained the same. Peiping did not withdraw or modify its previous remarks on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and Bush was not authorized to make any concessions in this regard.

Strictly speaking, the purpose of Bush's visit was to "show due respect for Peiping's feelings." He did not take with him any new proposals for ironing out the differences between the two sides over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The Chinese communists seem to have known the United States was "showing due respect for their feelings." For this reason, the Chinese communists did not warmly receive Bush, but cold-shouldered him. Bush, who "went to court" in Peiping after a long journey, was soft spoken and seemingly submissive.

At the beginning, Peiping treated this extra arrangement in Bush's visit to East Asia coldly. After the United States announced its sale of \$60 million worth of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, the Chinese communists tried to find an excuse to back down with good grace. They swallowed the insult and did not downgrade the level of their relations with the United States. Peiping's reaction made the United States feel relieved for the time being. However, the United States was still worried lest there be a relapse of the old illness. Naturally, they wanted to let Bush visit Peiping to listen to complaints and placate Deng Xiaoping and company while visiting East Asia.

Of course, allowing Bush to visit Peiping was a brilliant stroke of the Reagan administration. Bush, who served as head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peiping, knows a number of bigwigs there. During the 1980 presidential campaign, Reagan made many remarks unpleasant to the Chinese communists. Then, Peiping released a torrent of abuse against Reagan about which the Reagan camp felt uneasy. At that time, it was Bush, Reagan's campaign partner, who received orders to go to Peiping to solve this problem.

Judging from some of his public statements, Bush may be more willing than Reagan to yield to Peiping's demands, or not as willing as Reagan to hurt its feelings. Therefore, the Reagan administration thought that sending Bush to Peiping to placate it and show due respect for its feelings would be more readily accepted by the Chinese communists and that they would not make him feel very embarrassed.

Having such a low profile, the Reagan administration seemed to pose neither too large nor too small a problem for Peiping. If Peiping did not accept the arrangements for Bush's visit, it might go too far. Since the Chinese communists did not downgrade the level of their relations with the United States because of the U.S. sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, there was, of course, no reason for them to refuse to hold consultations between the two sides at a higher level. At the same time, when the American side played this Bush card, it was difficult for the Chinese communists to refuse.

When the United States decided to make this move, it did not give the Chinese communists an opportunity to quietly reject it. When the itinerary for Bush's visit to Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand was announced, the Chinese communists were still undecided as to whether to invite Bush to Peiping. However, the American press was speculating about the possibility of Bush's visit to Peiping. Moreover, Bush himself repeatedly stressed that he had always wanted to revisit Peiping, but had not yet finalized his plans. Of course, this was aimed at forcing the host to extend an invitation to him and at putting the Chinese communists on the spot.

The Chinese communists had their misgivings about Bush's visit to Peiping. If Bush brought along new proposals for discussion, the Chinese communists would naturally be glad to receive him.

Otherwise, if both sides reached another impasse, it would do Bush no good. Peiping has always regarded Bush as a piece in a future chess game. If Bush was forced into a terrible position during the visit, it would adversely affect his future political life.

By sending Bush to Peiping, Reagan showed due respect for the Chinese Communists' feelings and also hoped for stabilization from that point. On the other hand, the low profile of the United States set off the Chinese communists' rudeness and unreasonableness. In the event the two sides had to downgrade the level of their relations, it would have been possible for Reagan to shift the responsibility onto the other side in order to reduce the damage he might suffer at home. Nevertheless, the Chinese communists, succumbing to the U.S. low-profile tactics, agreed to Bush's visit to Peiping. Each side still sang its own tune. Judging from Bush's statements in Hangchow and Peiping against earlier White House statements, what he carried out was obviously a task of "showing due respect for Peiping's feelings."

First, Bush stressed that the United States has no intention of pursuing a "two Chinas" policy. He repeatedly assured the Chinese communists that the Reagan administration respects the principles set forth in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Peiping, that it acknowledged the "one China" stand and that Taiwan is part of China. In other words, Bush tried to placate the Chinese communists on the question of "one China" by talking about vague and general principles and reiterating that the United States would not depart from the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Second, Bush's discussions with the Chinese communists centered on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, but he did not put forward any new proposals, nor did he make any concessions as far as the original U.S. stand is concerned. He only promised to report to President Reagan on the Chinese communists' "firm stand."

Third, both sides will continue their "discussions" on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. However, they are still deadlocked on this question.

On the pretext that the American side gave them a three-point "assurance," the Chinese communists backed down on the question of the U.S. sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan. One of the three points is that the United States will not consider new arms sales to Taiwan while the two sides are continuing their bilateral "negotiations." However, the American side holds that the Chinese communists have misinterpreted its explanation. As to who is right and who is wrong, we must wait for future developments in this regard. According to its original plan, the U.S. Government should submit new arms sales proposals to Congress some time in the near future. If such new arms sales proposals are submitted to Congress without the reaching of an agreement in the negotiations with the Chinese communists, the relations between the United States and the Chinese communists will face a new test. If the U.S. Government does not submit new arms sales proposals to Congress, this will indicate that the Republic of China will have encountered new difficulties in purchasing arms from the United States.

Further Comment

OW131323 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] In an assessment of Vice President Bush's visit to Peking [as heard], the Chinese-language CHINA TIMES says that for the United States, it is a failure, and for Communist China, it is a victory. The paper says Washington has given a lot without gaining anything in return. Bush said before he left Peking that he has some specific ideas for solving the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

In the opinion of the TIMES, these ideas obviously would aim at extracting more concessions from the United States by the Chinese communists. The paper also says President Reagan's pledge not to permit the unofficial relations between the American people and the free Chinese people on Taiwan to weaken U.S. commitment to the "one China" principle, and Bush's statement calling for respect for Peking's sovereignty and its territorial integrity would help further cut the Republic of China's international status and its ability to survive as a sovereign entity.

On President Reagan's statement that the United States appreciates Peking's peace overtures toward Taiwan, the paper says it indicates Washington seems to have supported the Chinese communists' so-called unification proposals. As such, the paper says, the United States has lost its capacity as a fair third party in a long standing dispute between the Republic of China and Communist China.

Meanwhile, another Chinese-language paper, the UNITED DAILY NEWS, quotes political observers in Taipei as reporting that President Reagan apparently has retreated from his previous position toward the Republic of China in order to appease Peking. The paper says those observers have ample reasons to express their deep disappointment. First, Reagan's latest stance toward the nine-point peace proposal advanced by Peking has to some extent led the United States to be involved in the so-called China problem. Secondly, it sounds logical when President Reagan said that in the context of progress toward a peaceful solution there would naturally be a decrease in the need for arms by Taiwan, but in actuality, such an assumption is a big mistake, because the Republic of China's [words indistinct] sovereignty falls within the context of Peking's nine-point peace proposal.

TAIWAN RESEARCHES MILITARY USE OF LASERS

OW250925 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] According to reports, research on military application of laser technology is proceeding extremely well in the Republic of China, and laser technology in weaponry is nearing the application stage. Work is being done on laser-aiming guidance systems, which can guarantee 100-percent accuracy, and on laser range finding systems. There has been considerable success with research in these two areas already.

Within the range of effectiveness which is reported to be about 24 kilometers, laser guidance systems can bring a weapon within 5 meters of its target. This degree of accuracy is equivalent to an ordinary rifle bullet (?homing and dying) at a distance of over 100 meters. Moreover, the laser guidance systems can guarantee consistently successful results.

Laser aiming and range-finding systems will be a big help to artillerymen. In the [words indistinct] range and [words indistinct] of the target, with a ranging system allowing the cannon to accurately aim for the first shot, there is no need for trial rounds. The aiming system can guarantee a hit on the first firing.

Laser aiming and range-finding systems won their battlefield reputation during the 6-day Arab-Israeli war in 1967, when laser-guided firing added to the devastating effectiveness of the Israeli tank corps. The systems have wide applications. In addition to howitzers, tanks and other large weapons, they can even be used in conjunction with ordinary rifles to raise the effectiveness rate in [words indistinct]. According to reports, the maximum effective range of laser aiming systems in use in the world today is 24 kilometers. The actual effective range of the Republic of China's systems has not yet been measured, but it is reported to be excellent.

TAIPEI REACTION TO REAGAN LETTERS CRITICIZED

HK131246 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 2

["New Talk" column article: "Taipei Is Wrong To Abuse Reagan's Letters"]

[Text] The spokesman of the Taipei authorities showed serious concern over the three letters which U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently wrote to Chinese leaders. According to the letters, he claimed, the United States has "overlooked our interests."

The content of the three letters was unilaterally disclosed by the United States last week when U.S. Vice President George Bush concluded his visit to Beijing. The official reports from Beijing also mentioned Reagan's letters to the Chinese leaders, saying that Premier Zhao Ziyang showed his thanks to Bush for the latter's kindness in bringing Reagan's letters. But none of the official Chinese news agencies or newspapers reported the content of the letters. Based on our analysis, the Chinese leaders think that the purpose of these letters was to elaborate Reagan's stand on and his attitude toward Sino-U.S. relations, and thus, any other problem related to China's internal affairs should not be influenced by Reagan's stand and attitude. [sentence as published]

According to the propaganda organs of the Taipei authorities, there are three main points in Reagan's letters. First, the United States said it welcomed the nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of China put forth by Ye Jianying in September last year. Second, the United States declared that it would abide by its stand in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that it would never break its promise of abiding by the principle of one China, under the condition that its unofficial relations with the Taiwan people must be maintained. Third, the United States hinted that it would gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan if the Chinese Communists carry on their current policy of peace.

The HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO [Hong Kong TIMES] published here said that the most intolerable part of Reagan's letters is that the United States has accepted the Chinese Communists' united front propaganda." In quoting the Taipei spokesman, their newspaper even stated: "In carrying out peaceful united front work, the Chinese Communists aim solely at forcing the communist system on the 18 million people on Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu."

Did any point in the nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification mean to force the communist system on Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu? The proposal actually stated that Taiwan can be turned into a special administrative division, retaining its original system and even its armed forces. Did the Taipei spokesman not "force" his own fabrication onto the principles for peace negotiations put forth by Beijing?

One can never imagine that Reagan, being the U.S. President, will publicly agree with and appreciate the Communist system. What Reagan agreed with and appreciated in his letters was the principle for peaceful reunification of China. Is the peaceful reunification not worth being agreed with and appreciated? Should the Chinese compatriots living on the both sides of the Taiwan Straits be bound to be separated forever or to resort finally to arms?

The Taipei spokesman also asked the U.S. Government to carry out in real earnest all the stipulations of the "Taiwan Relations Act." This is even more absurd. The "Taiwan Relations Act" regards Taiwan Province as an independent political entity. How can the Taiwan authorities agree with and call for the "independence of Taiwan"?

As the representative of the U.S. Government, Reagan's stand and viewpoints are naturally different from those of the Chinese people. Therefore, of course, we cannot agree with him on certain points. But the Taiwan authorities are indeed wrong to abuse Reagan. In fact, they should neither object to the principle of one China nor oppose those who are in favor of the peaceful reunification of China. If they do, they must be regarded as aliens rather than Chinese.

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